New-York Daily Times.

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THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

CONTINUANCE OF PLEASANT WEATHER.

Grand Banquet in the Mammoth Tent.

WELCOME OF MARSHALL P. WILDER.

ELOQUENT SPEECH OF MR. EVERETT.

ADDRESS OF ROBT. C. WINTHROP.

Speeches of Gov. Gardner, Gov. Hoppin, Mayor Smith, Horton McMichael, and others.

A PLEASANT TIME GENERALLY.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 26.

We have had another fine day for the Exhibition, and the people have taken advantage of it. From 9 o'clock this morning, until 2 o'clock this afternoon, there could not have been less than sixty thousand persons present; and all appeared to take much interest in the Fair, and to be well pleased with its variety.

As usual, the day's programme opened with a grand cavalcade of all the horses on exhibition, and it was quite as large and imposing as on any of the previous days. Following this, there were several displays of mounted horses, working oxen and fancy matched horses—all of which delighted the visitors, and were equal to any like display ever before made.

But the great feature of the day was the grand agricultural banquet in the mammoth tent, which took place at 2 o'clock. The last had been prepared to accommodate about two thousand persons. It was appropriately decorated with American flags, and other things calculated to please the eye.

On one side there were two rows of tables traversing one half the circuit of the tent. These were for the President and officers of the Society and invited guests. Next to the circular tables were some six or eight others, running in a straight line from one end of the tent to the other, and at proper distances gas fixtures forming arches and curved lines were fitted for use, should the banquet be prolonged into the evening hours.

An hour after the tent was opened as the people could show their tickets of admission at the several entrances, the tables were filled—every available seat was occupied. Beneath a canopy at the centre of the first circular table the President sat, and was supported on his right and left by the most distinguished of the invited guests and several of the Presidents of State Agricultural Societies.

The dinner was discussed as soon as all were seated and Rev. Dr. LATHROP had asked a blessing. It—the dinner—was not very fine, but it was as good as could reasonably be expected under the circumstances. It certainly was generally enjoyed.

MR. WILDER, MARSHALL P. WILDER arose, and after a few preliminary remarks, proceeded to state the objects of the Exhibition, and to welcome the assembly in the following terms:

All other productions of agriculture and the arts have been excluded from this exhibition in order to concentrate the attention of the public upon a department deemed of paramount importance to the farmer, and to afford our fellow-citizens the most favorable opportunity to examine the best domestic animals which have been obtained by gentlemen devoting to this specific object their time, talents and fortunes.

Another prominent object has been to awaken in the public mind a just appreciation of their labors, and a stronger love for agricultural and rural life. How delightful the occasion; how salutary its influences! Here the rough antagonistics of party strife—the competition of political dissensions and the bitterness of sectional jealousy are merged and lost in the love of a common pursuit and a common country; and in proportion as we see in concert and harmony the full development of the great industrial arts of life, we feel more and strengthen the bonds of our glorious Union. Here we witness an illustration of the power of voluntary associations; the grand characteristic of our age—the great engine which propels the car of modern enterprise. The time is within the recollection of some who now hear me when the first Agricultural Society in the country was established. This honor belongs to Philadelphia, whose Society for the promotion of Agriculture is honorably represented at this board by a large delegation. A subsequent year witnessed the organization of the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of agriculture, also here represented by worthy and illustrious members. Others soon followed; and now they are numbered by hundreds, extending from Maine to California, from the British Provinces, (whose delegates we are happy to meet on this occasion,) to the Gulf of Mexico, and whose exhibitions have become the great gala days of the people. Lesser and good men, on this occasion, the Third Anniversary of the United States Agricultural Society, it affords me peculiar pleasure to welcome you to this metropolis and to the shores of this native and time-honored establishment. We, of New-England, cannot boast of a luxuriant soil like that of the prairies and valleys of the West, nor of a genial clime like that of the sunny South; but industry constrains our reluctant soil to yield its increase, and though proximate causes are experts are granite and ice, yet these are no indications of the hardness of our hearts, nor of the coldness of our affections. No! no! We extend to you our friendly greetings, and our most cordial salutations. Come ye as the representatives of sister States, or as the delegates from kindred associations; come ye from the Provinces which border upon our borders, from whichever town or city, commonwealth or country you hail, we extend to you a hearty welcome! [CHEERS.] I shall not be expected to offer a few sentences with a view to elicit speeches from our distinguished guests. [Applause.]

After this, premiums will be announced with the names of the successful competitors, and while we congratulate those upon the attainment of the object of their ambition, we cheerfully render to all others the praise of establishing a connection alike honorable and useful to their fellow-citizens and serviceable to the cause we seek to promote.

Soon after the President's welcome, the Commonwealth was toasted, and Governor GARDNER responded happily.

A sentiment to the City of Boston brought out Mayor SMITH, who favored the proposition to keep the grounds as they are at present, and wanted more people to come to Boston.

He was followed by Gov. HOPPIN of Rhode Island, and by MORTON MCMICHAEL, of the *Pennsylvania North American*, who made a telling comparison between such gatherings as that brought together by the Agricultural Societies and those of the ancients. Mr. MCMICHAEL was enthusiastically applauded, and at the close of his speech, the President introduced HENRY C. WINTHROP, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. HENRY C. WINTHROP.

I know of few things, Mr. President, better calculated to take the courage out of a man than to find himself rising, on such an occasion and in such a presence as this, with the full knowledge that he has been advertised, in a hundred bills and broadsides, for a fortnight beforehand, to being relied on to furnish one of the formal addresses for this crowning banquet.

For one, I cannot help feeling that the brute beasts, who are here on exhibition with us, have had something like an unfair advantage over their human fellow-beings in this respect. They have been permitted to come comparatively unconscious into the field. They have been privileged to exhibit their points and show their paces without any solicitude as to the expectations which they may disappoint or gratify. The most ruminating animals among them all have never spent a moment, I venture to say, in considering what sort of a figure they should cut, or what sort of an utterance they should find. They have chewed their cud in undisturbed complacency, even while those thousands of thousands of spectators have been crowding in to gaze upon their qualities. They have, certainly, stood in awe of no reporters. They have pondered no portentous speech before it was delivered. They have enjoyed a quiet which shall put an end to their strange confinement, and send them quietly back to their pleasant pastures or their cool stables. Enviable condition of insensibility and inanity! Twere to a sort of Know-Nothing Party, which I could be well-content to join. "When ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

Sir, this is, indeed, a truly unaccustomed spectacle for this premier locality. So many years on Boston Neck, which, in 1775, if I remember right, could not bear even one yoke posterity! It is a novel sight within the limits of any large and populous city, these flocks and herds and droves of cattle by which we are environed. Here we stand, as it were, in the midst, in the words of the old Bard of Israel,

"Where pastures feed, this bleating of the sheep is heard."

But the question, whether this novelty is a good one or a bad one, and the leering of the eyes which I hear? But the question, whether that which was addressed to the rebellious Hebrews, is happily unacceptible of a more innocent and agreeable answer, and one which would involve us in no apprehension of either Divine or human displeasure.

It is never to be forgotten, Sir, that while so many other nations are bestowing attention upon agriculture in order to prevent their populations from starving,—our own necessities, be it their fear is more needed,—I might almost say is only needed,—to prevent the waste of our soil, and the waste of our substance and the waste of our labor, in producing more than we can either eat, or sell, or even give away. And we may do well to remember occasionally the wise admonitions of the immortal dramatist, when he says to that "they are so poor that are wretched with too much, as they that starve with nothing."

The Agriculture of the United States! How much is involved in the full significance and import of that phrase! What gigantic harvests! What an army of husbandmen! What a host of inventions and mechanical implements! What systems of railroads! What cavalcade of steamboats! What a countervailing breadth of ocean!

Why, Sir, two years ago there were estimated to be within our limits more than 30,000,000 of horned cattle, more than 20,000,000 of sheep, and more than 30,000,000 of swine. By the same returns, there were said to have been raised in a single year 600,000,000 bushels of potatoes, 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, 160,000,000 bushels of oats, 1,000,000,000 pounds of cotton, 15,000,000 tons of hay, and 400,000,000 bushels of Indian corn!

But these figures are many of them far below the estimates of the present season. I have somewhere seen our wheat crop for 1855 set down at not less than 175,000,000, and our maize or Indian corn, at from 800,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 of bushels! What mighty aggregates are these, and how do they speak to us of the governing existence and importance of American agriculture—not to ourselves only, but to mankind at large. How distinctly do they point out to us our destined part in the great economy of human existence. How emphatically do they proclaim our mission to pour out the rich fullness of our exuberant soil over every land.

——the naked nations clothe,
And be the exhaustless granary of a world.

Certainly, Sir, it is quite time for some National Association, or some National Board of Agriculture, to take such figures and such facts under their especial charge, and to consider by what arrangements of internal and external changes,—by what enlarged facilities of intercommunication, or multiplied divisions of labor,—by what additional supply of mouths and markets,—these enormous harvests may find an adequate consumption at a remunerating price, so that our plenty may never become a curse, nor our crops represent the picture of the industrious farmer buried up beneath his own exuberant heaps. Foreign wars will not last forever, we trust. European crops will not always be deficient. Peace and plenty will soon be seen renewing their horse and diffusing their priceless blessings over the other hemisphere, as now over this. All that is temporary and exceptional in the present demand for the products of agriculture will have passed away. And then we shall more than ever feel the want of some better assurance of prosperity for the farmers than any which rests upon the evils and misfortunes of other people.

Sir, I hail the existence and steady progress of this Society as a pledge, that the interests of the great body of American farmers shall hereafter be chosen and cherished theme for the consultation of wise and experienced men in all parts of the Union, and that our American crops shall henceforth be the subject of some careful ascertainment and of some systematic dispection and treatment.

"A mighty maize, but not without a plan."

Among the many welcome reflections which the establishment of such an Association suggests to us, none is more welcome than that it is the fulfilment of one of the most cherished wishes of the Father of his Country. That great, and good, and eminently wise man,—whose character is itself the noblest product which America has ever given to the world, and whose name and fame grow brighter and brighter, and dearer and dearer to us, with the lapse of years,—had few things more warmly at heart than the establishment of precisely such an institution.

I cannot but wish that his own loved and lovely seat on the Potomac might one day or other become the permanent head-quarters, and your experimental farm. The ladies of Virginia, I perceive, are appealing to their sisters throughout the Union, to aid them in purchasing it; and I would be the last to interfere with the plan of our better halves. But by whomsoever it may be purchased, Mount Vernon must be consecrated to nothing less than a National use, free from all sectional, free from all partisan taint. And when one is there whom we completely fulfills all these requisitions, and which is in such perfect harmony with the career, and the character and the known wishes of WASHINGTON, and with the genius of the place where his ashes repose, as that which I have suggested? Methinks your Directors would catch something of fresh animation and inspiration for the patriotic work which they have undertaken, if they were fathomed from time to time beneath that hallowed roof, and could hold their deliberations around that old chimney-piece, covered with the emblems of agricultural industry, which you have so appropriately selected as the illustration for your official letter-paper. There, at any rate, in that venerated mansion, and in the breast of its august proprietor, the idea of your association originated.

"In one of those well-remembered letters of his to Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, who has been called "the Father of British Agriculture and the Father of British Statistics,"—in one of these letters of which a five-simile edition is the richest ornament of so many farmers' libraries, and of which I had the happiness to present a copy to the son of Sir JOHN, the venerable Archdeacon of Middlesex, (England,) on his late visit to America—WASHINGTON says: "It will be sometime, I fear, before an Agricultural Society with Congressional aids, will be established in this country. We must walk, as other countries have done, before we can run. Smaller societies must prepare the way for greater; but with the lights before us, I hope we shall not be so slow as older nations have been."

We will, Sir, the smaller societies have, indeed, prepared the way, and it is time for the greater to enter into their labors. You have called me up in connection with one of them—" the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture," of which my excellent friend at my side (Hon. J. C. GRAY) is President. That Society, founded in 1792, has done much, and is still doing much. Its stock is hardly second to any in your gens this day. Its premiums are at this moment stimulating the invention of the whole country to furnish us with even a better *mowing machine* than those which have already been the admiration and wonder of the crystal palaces of both England and France. And I believe we shall have a better. I would be the last to rob this old Society of any of its rightful laurels. But I am afraid I cannot insist on its being called the oldest State society in the country.

The first American Society of all was undoubtedly the Philadelphia Society, to which you have just alluded, of which our own TIMOTHY PICKERING was the original Secretary. And it is a most agreeable coincidence that this earliest American association, for the formation of this greatest American interest, had the same birthplace with both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

The Philadelphia *Record* of Dec. 5, 1785, sets forth that a letter was received "from Hon. WILLIAM DRAYTON, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of the *South Carolina Society of Agriculture*, inclosing a few copies *of their address and rules*, and soliciting a correspondence with this Society." This letter was dated Nov. 2, 1785, and leaves no doubt, therefore, that South Carolina had established a State Agricultural Society at least *some years before Massachusetts*. It is, certainly, a striking circumstance, that the year of the establishment was the very year in which the first five bales of Cotton ever exported from America were entered at Liverpool, and were actually seized at the Custom House, I believe on the ground that no such thing as cotton had ever been grown, or could ever be grown, in America. Indigo was then the staple export of Carolina; of which hardly a plant is now found upon her soil, and of which not a pound is exported.

Allow me, Mr. President, in allusion to some of these facts, to propose to you as a sentiment for this occasion:

Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Massachusetts—The pioneers in the great cause of American agricultural improvement, with WASHINGTON as its especial patron—may common memories in the past, and common interests in the present, and common hopes for the future, ever bind them together in the same glorious brotherhood.

MR. WINTHROP'S speech was frequently applauded, and when he had concluded, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT was called out by the following complimentary sentiment:

Our distinguished guest, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Scholar, Diplomatist, Statesman, Patriot; his name is associated with the learning and literature of our country, and his words of wisdom and eloquence shall thrill the heart so long as the English tongue is spoken.

MR. EVERETT'S SPEECH.

After making his acknowledgment to the Chair and company for the above toast, Mr. EVERETT proceeded substantially as follows:

If this were a geological instead of an agricultural society, and if it were your province not to dig the surface, but to bore into the depths of the earth, it would not be surprising if, in some of your excavations, you should strike upon such a fossil as myself. But when I look around upon your exhibition—the straining course—the crowded, bunting ring—the motion, the life, the fire—the immense crowds of ardent youth and endless manhood, assembled from almost every part of the country, actors or spectators of the scene—I feel that it is hardly the place for quiet old-fashioned folks accustomed to quiet old-fashioned ways. I feel somewhat like the Doge of Genoa, when the imperious mandate of LOUIS XIV. had compelled to come to Versailles, and who, after surveying and admiring the scene, exclaimed, that he wondered at every thing he saw, and most of all at finding himself there.

Since, however, Sir, with this delicate consideration towards your "elder brethren," which I so fondly had occasion to acknowledge at Dorchester, you are willing to treat gentlefully by the side of such a specimen of paleontology as myself, I have much pleasure in assuring you that I have witnessed, with the highest satisfaction, the proof afforded by this grand exhibition, that the agriculture of our country, with all the interests connected with it, is in a state of active improvement. In all things, Sir, though I approve a judicious conservatism, it is not merely for itself, but as the basis of a safe progress. I own, Sir, there are some old things, both in nature and art, and society, that I like for themselves. I all but worship the grand old hills, the old rivers that roll between them, the fine old trees bending with the weight of centuries. I reverence an old Roman steed, an old worrying greyhound, the good men of old times. I love elder friends, good old books, and I don't absolutely dislike a drop of good old wine for the stomach's sake, provided it is taken from an original package. But these tastes and sentiments are all consistent with, nay, in my judgment, they are favorable to a genial growth, progression and improvement, such as is rapidly taking place in the agriculture of the country. In a word I have always been, and am now, for both stability and progress—learning from a rather antiquated, but not yet wholly discredited author that, "to prove all things, and hold fast to that which is good." I know, sir, that the modern rule is "try all things, and hold fast to nothing." I believe I shall adhere to the old reading a little longer.

But, Sir, to come to more practical, and you will probably think, more appropriate topics. I will endeavor to show you that I am no enemy to new discoveries in agriculture, or anything else. So far from it, I am going to communicate to you a new discovery of my own, which, if I do not greatly overrate its importance, is as novel as brilliant, and as auspicious of great results as the celebrated discovery of Dr. FRANKLIN; not the identity of the electric fluid and lightning. I don't refer to that, but his other famous discovery; that, in the "climate of Paris, the rain never comes before noon;" that he begins to whine as soon as he rises; and that the solar ray is a cheaper light for the inhabitants of large cities than the candles and oil which they are in the habit of preferring to it. I say, Sir, my discovery is somewhat of the same kind; and I really think full as important. I have been upon the track of it for several years; ever since the glitter of a few metallic particles in the gravel washed out of Capt. SUTTER'S mill-race first led to the discovery of the gold diggings of California; which for some time past have been pouring into the country fifty or sixty millions of dollars annually.

My discovery, Sir, is nothing short of this—that we have been about to go or send to California for a soil, in common as we have a gold diggings on this side of the Continent, much more productive, and consequently much more valuable than theirs. I do not, of course, refer to the mines of North Carolina or Georgia, which have been worked with some success for several years, but which, compared with California, are of no great moment. I refer to a much broader vein of auriferous earth, which runs wholly through the States on this side of the Rocky Mountains, which we have been working unconsciously for many years, without recognizing its transcendant importance; and it is actually estimated will yield, the present year, ten or fifteen times as much as the California diggings; taking their produce at $60,000,000.

Then, sir, this gold of ours not only exceeds the California in the annual yield of its diggings, but in several other respects. It certainly requires labor, but not nearly as much labor to get it out. Our digging may be depended on with far greater confidence for the average yield on a given superficies. A certain quantity of moisture is no doubt necessary with us, as with them, but you are in the *placers* of California to stand up to your middle in water all day, rocking a cradle *filled with gravel and gold dust. The cradles we rock* in our diggings are filled in a different way. Another signal advantage of our gold over the California gold is, that after being pulverized and moistened, and subjected to the action of moderate heat, it becomes a grateful and nutritious article of food; whereas, you must not, the long-eared King of Phrygia himself would masticate a thimbleful of the California dust, gold or lice, to save him from starvation. Then, Sir, we get our Atlantic gold on a good deal more favorable terms than we get the California. It is probable, nay it is certain, that for every million of dollars' worth of dust that we receive from San Francisco, we send out a full million's worth in produce, in manufactures, in noxious generally, and in freight; but the gold which is raised from our diggings this side, yields, with good management, a vast increase on the outlay. some sixty fold, some sixty, some a hundred. But besides all this, there are two discriminating circumstances of a most peculiar character, in which our gold differs from that of California, greatly to the advantage of ours. The first is this:

On the Sacramento and Feather Rivers, throughout the placers, in all the wet diggings and the dry diggings, and in all the deposits of auriferous quartz, you can get but one solitary exhaustive crop from one locality; and in getting that you spoil it for any further use. The soil is dug over, washed over, washed over, ground over, sifted over—in short turned into an abomination of desolation, which all the guano of the Chinchа Islands would not restore to fertility. You can never get from it a second yield of gold, nor anything else, unless probably a crop of a million or ammonium. The Atlantic diggings, on the contrary, with proper management, will yield a fresh accession of the gold every four years, and remain in the interval in condition for a succession of several other good things of nearly equal value.

The other discriminating circumstance is of a still more astonishing nature. The grains of the California gold are dead, inorganic masses. How they got into the gravel; between what mountain *mill-stones*, whirled by elemental storm winds on the bosom of oceanic torrents, the auriferous lodges were ground to powder; by what Titanic hands the covered grains were sown broad-cast in the *placers*, human science can but faintly conjecture. We only know that those grains have within them no principle of growth or reproduction, and that when that crop was to be put in, Chaos must have broken up the soil. How different the grains of our Atlantic gold, sown by the prudent hand of man, in the kindly alternation of seed-time and harvest; each curiously, mysteriously organized; hard, horny, seeming lifeless on the outside, but wrapping up in the interior an animal germ, a living principle. Drop a grain of California gold into the ground, and there it will be unchanged to the end of time, the globe on which it falls is not more cold and lifeless. Drop a grain of our gold, of our blessed gold, into the ground, and lo! a mystery. In a few days it moistens and swells, it shoots upward, it is a living thing. It is yellow itself, but it sends up a delicate spire, which comes peeping, emerald green, through the soil; it expands to a vigorous stalk, revels in the air and sunshine, it arrays itself more glorious than Solomon in its broad, fluttering, leafy robes, whose sound, as the west wind whispers through them, falls as pleasantly on the husbandman's ear as the rustle of his sweetheart's garment; still towers aloft, spins its verdant shrine of vegetable flos, displays its dancing tassels, surcharged with fertilizing dust, and at last ripens into ears of three magnificent cobs (ah! that I could say ears, for each of which is studded with hundreds of grains of gold, every one possessing the same wonderful properties as the parent grain, every one instinct with the same marvelous reproductive powers. There are 720 grains on the ear which I hold in my hand. And now I say, Sir, of this transcendant gold of ours, the yield this year will be at least ten or fifteen times that of California.

But it will be urged, perhaps, Sir, in behalf of the California gold by some miserly old fogy, who thinks there is no music in the world equal to the chink of his guineas, that though one crop only of gold can be gathered from the same spot, yet once gathered it lasts to the end of time; while (he will maintain) our vegetable gold is produced only to be consumed, and when consumed is gone forever. But this, Mr. President, would be a most egregious error both ways. It is true the California gold will last forever unchanged, if its owner chooses; but while it so lasts, it is of no use, no, not as much as its value in pig iron which makes the best of ballast; whereas gold, while it is sold, is good for little or nothing. You can neither eat it, nor drink it, nor smoke it. You can neither wear it, nor burn it as fuel, nor, build a house with it; it is really useless till you exchange it for consumable perishable goods; and the more plentiful it is, the less its exchangeable value. Far different the case with our Atlantic gold—it does not perish when consumed, but is transmuted by consumption to a higher life. "Perish in consumption," did the old miser say? Then God be thanked that your gold is not quickened *except it die*. The burning pen of inspiration, ranging heaven and earth for a similitude, to convey to our poor minds some not inadequate idea of the mighty doctrine of the Resurrection, can find no symbol so expressive as a "bare grain, it may chance of wheat or some other grain." To-day a senseless plant, to-morrow it is human bone and muscle, vein and artery, sinew and nerve—beating pulse, heaving lungs, toiling, ah, sometimes over-toiling brain. Last June it smiled from the cold breast of the earth the watery nourishment of its distending sap-vessels; and now it clothes the mealy form with warm cordial flesh, quivers and thrills with the five-fold mystery of sense, purveys and ministers to the highest mystery of thought. Heaped up in your granaries this week, the next it will strike in the stalwart arm, and glow in the blushing cheek; and flash in the beaming eye. All we learn at last to realise that the slender stalk which we have seen bending to the corn-field under the yellow burdens of harvest is indeed the "staff of life," which, since the world began, has supported the toiling and struggling myriads of humanity on the mighty pilgrimage of being.

Yes, Sir, to drop the allegory and speak without a figure, it is this noble agriculture, for the promotion of which this great company is assembled from so many parts of the Union, which feeds the human race and all the humbler orders of animated nature dependent on man. With the exception of what is yielded by the fisheries and the chase, (a limited though certainly not an insignificant source of supply,) Agriculture is the steward which spreads the daily table of mankind. 97,000,000 of human beings, by accurate computation, awoke this very morning in the United States, all requiring their daily bread, whether they had the grace to pray for it or not, and under Providence all looking to the agriculture of the country for that daily bread, and the food of the domestic animals depending on them: a demand perhaps as great as their own, Mr. President. It is the daily duty of you farmers to satisfy this gigantic appetite; to fill the mouths of these hungry millions—for three starving millions, I might say, for if by any catastrophe the supply were cut off for a few days, the life of the country—steam and brain—would be extinct.

How nobly this great duty is performed by the agriculture of the country, I need not say at this board. The wheat crop of the United States, the present year, is variously estimated at from 150,000,000 to 175,000,000 bushels; the oat crop at 600,000,000 bushels; the Indian Corn, our precious vegetable gold, at 1,000,000,000 bushels. Of the other cereal and of the leguminous crops I have even no estimate. Even the humble potato of hay,—the poor timothy, herds' grass and red top, which, not rising to the dignity of the food of man, serves only for the subsistence of the inferior animals,—how little do the hay crop of the United States is probably per head, if any, inferior in value to the wheat crop of nations, whose fine growing imagination of the classic sometimes regards as the great bond which binds the civilized nations of the earth together.

After some further remarks on the importance of the present Exhibition, Mr. EVERETT concluded by expressing his cordial good wishes for the prosperity of the United States Agricultural Society.

Mr. EVERETT was followed by Col. THOMPSON, of the Agricultural Society of Canada West, and two or three other speakers.

After Mr. EVERETT'S speech, many of the people retired. The other speeches were very short, and at 6 o'clock all had left the banquet tent, in a very agreeable state of mind.

We are to have some fine trials of speed to-morrow. The Committee on Premiums have made the following awards:

DURHAM COWS AND HEIFERS.

Three years old and upwards.

First Premium, $100, to Morris J. Beacon, of Fordham, N. Y., for his Cow "Iris."

Second Premium, $50, to L. G. Morris, of Fordham, N. Y., for his Cow "Bloom."

Third Premium, diploma, to N. J. Beacon, of Suffolk county, N. Y., for his Cow "Maid of Oxford."

Two years old and under three.

First Premium, $50, to *N. J. Beacon*, for his Heifer "Miss Bellville."

Second Premium, $25, to Morris & Beacon, for their Heifer "Minerva 6th."

Third premium—Diploma to the same for their heifer "Victoria 20th."

A discretionary premium is recommended to "Arica," owned by P. Lathrop and G. W. Atwater, *Scott Hadley*.

One year old and under two years. First premium—$25 to *Morris & Beacon*, for "Surprise."

NEAT CATTLE.

DEVON COWS AND HEIFERS.

One Year Old and Under Two Years.

First Premium—$25—E. J. Falle, West Farms, N.Y.

Second Premium—$10—C. S. Wainwright, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Third Premium—Diploma—Same.

Discretionary—B. V. French, Braintree, Mass., and John G. Morse, Francestown, N. H.

CALVES.

Discretionary Premium—$25—J. T. Andrews, West Cornwall, Conn.

DEVON COWS AND HEIFERS.

Three years old and upwards.

First Premium—$100—E. G. Falle, West Farms, N. Y.

Second Premium—$50—*L. G. Morris, Fordham, N.Y.*

Third Premium—Diploma.—C. S. Wainwright, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Two Years Old and Under Three Years.

First Premium—$50—To Falle, West Farms, N. Y.

Second Premium—$25—To C. S. Wainwright, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Third Premium—Diploma—To W. R. Sanford, Cornwall, Vt.

Discretionary—To John G. Morse, Francestown, N. H.; Joseph Barnett, Southboro', Mass.

DEVON BULLS.

Bulls, Over One Year and Under Two Years.

Third Premium—Diploma—W. R. Sanford, Cornwall, Vt.

Three Years Old and Upwards.

First Premium—$100—J. W. Lee Forest, Dover, N. Y., for "Wanderer."

Second Premium—Daniel Davis, Springfield, Vt.

Third Premium—Diploma—S. C. Morris, Fordham.

JERSEY BULLS.

Three Years Old and Over.

First Premium—$100—Thomas Nutting, Jr., Mass.

Bulls one year old and under two years.

First Premium, $25, "Tecumseh," E. G. Falle, West Farms, N. Y.

Second Premium, $10, *to* M. Buckminster, Framingham, Mass.

Durhams—Bulls one year old.

Third Premium, a diploma, to B. J. Bruce, Smithtown, L. I.

MILCH COWS.

Five years old and upwards.

First Premium—$100, M. W. Watson, Princeton, Mass.

Second Premium—$75—Davis & Flint, Boston, for "Nonesuch."

Cows, three years old and under five years.

First Premium—Wm. Eames, Worcester, Mass., for "Fanny."

Second Premium—$50—Ann G. Sheldon, Wilmington, *for "Dinah"*

HORSES.

THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS AND MARES—STALLIONS FOUR YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

First Premium—$200, to Mortimer DeMott, York, *for Trustee.*

Second Premium—$100, to J. B. Monnot, for *Logan.*

Third Premium—$50, to B. DeWolf, Rhode Island, for *Matchless*; Fourth Diploma—to F. Boyden, Topsfield, Mass., for *Tri-color.*

For best mare $150, to *Fashion*, owned by Colonel Morris, and discretionary premiums to her colts.

STALLIONS FOR GENERAL USE.

Three Years Old and Under Four.

First Premium—$150—J. F. Thorndike, Mass.

Second Premium—$75—T. E. Jackson, Jamaica, L. I.

Third Premium—$50—S. H. Edgerly, Manchester, N. H.

Fourth Premium—Diploma—Harrison Baker, Barre, Mass.

BREEDING MARES AND FILLIES.

Mares four years old.

First premium—To C. W. Sherman, Vergennes, Vt., $150 for *Jenny Lind.*

Second Premium—$100, *Lady Sutton*—G. H. Shaw, Brookline, Mass.

Third Premium—*Massachusetts Maid*, R. S. Deny, Claypville.

Fourth Premium—*Sally Jenkins*, Harrison Bacon, Barre

Fillies three years old.

First premium—$75—*Fannie Kemble*—Thomas Goddard, Boston.

Fillies one year old.

First premium—$30—*Wild Maggie*—E. S. Stornell, Cornwall, Vt.

Trotting Horses that have never trotted for money, Thursday.

First premium—$200—*Gen. Lee*—Anson Livingston, New-York City.

Second premium—*Kate Miller*—David Morse, Boston, Mass.

SHEEP.

SILESIAN MERINOES.

Best buck, two years and over, to Chamberlain & Co.; Red Hook, N. Y.—$25.

Under two years, $20, to same.

Ewes not less than five in number, $25 and $20, to the same.

FRENCH MERINOES—BUCKS.

Two years old and over.

First premium—$25—Chamberlain & Campbell, Red Hook, N. Y.

Second premium—$15—Campbell and Chamberlain, Rutland, Vt.

Under Two Years.

First premium—$20—to same.

Second premium—$10—same as first premium.

EWES—NOT LESS THAN FIVE IN NUMBER.

Two Years Old and Over.

First premium—$25—same as first premium.

Under Two Years.

First premium—$20—Chamberlain & Campbell.

Second premium—$10—Chamberlain & Campbell.

SPANISH MERINOES—BUCKS.

Two Years Old and Over.

First Premium—$25—Geo. Campbell, Westminister, Vt.

Second Premium—$15—W. R. Sampson, Orwell, Vt.

Under Two Years.

First Premium—$20—To the same.

Second Premium—$10—Geo. Campbell.

EWES—NOT LESS THAN FIVE IN NUMBER.

Two Years Old and Over.

First Premium—$25—W. R. Sandford, Orwell, Vt.

Under Two Years.

First Premium—$20—To same.

SWINE.

BOARS, OF BREEDS OTHER THAN SUFFOLK OR ESSEX.

Two years old and upwards.

The Committee recommend the first premium of $25 to Hungerford, Brodie & Co., Ellisburg, N. Y., for their Yorkshire Boars, and the same to L. G. Morris, of Fordham, N. Y., for his Berkshire Boars. The second premium of $15 to the same, for his Berkshire Boar "Sir Robert."

One year old and upwards.

Second premium—$10, to the same.

SOWS OF OTHER BREEDS.

Two years old and upwards.

First premium—$25, to Joseph Tuttle, Dorchester, Mass.

Second Premium—$15, to Charles R. Danvers, Chichmate, Mass., and a discretionary premium of $10, to J. A. Swazey, Manchester, N. H.

One year old and upwards.

First premium—$20, to Joseph Tuttle, of Dorchester.

Second premium—$10, to L. T. Morris, of Fordham, New-York.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Latest News of the War in the Crimea.

THE EXPECTED BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

Position and Plans of the Allied Armies.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CZAR.

Interesting about the Sound Dues.

The *Africa's* mails reached this city yesterday afternoon from Boston. We publish below our European correspondence, with some interesting extracts from foreign journals.

The war news is not decisive, and the plans of the allies for the future can only be gathered from such vague rumors as newspaper correspondents take upon themselves to repeat.

According to the *Frankfort Post Zeitung*, it is certain that the body of the Russian army has been withdrawn from the plateau on the northern side of Sebastopol towards the heights of the Belbek. Only a few thousand men now garrison the northern forts. In the neighborhood of Nicholaieff some 45,000 men are concentrated, 28,000 of whom belong to the newly raised militia.

Reinforcements for the army in the Crimea continue to leave France and England.

According to a letter from Odessa, the Czar was in that city on the 25th *of September*. The *Paris* correspondent of the London *Times*, however, disbelieves the statement.

The permission granted by the Allies to friendly and neutral flags to ship grain in the ports of the Sea of Azoff, under proper restrictions, was requested by the Austrian Government at the instance of the *Trieste* house of Gorerwitsch, which had large stores of corn at Taganrog, and lost it all during the bombardment.

On the 7th of October the following official announcement was published in Paris: The government of the Emperor has seen with deep regret the publication of a letter on the subject of the government of Naples, which might tend to induce a belief that a policy of the Emperor, instead of being frank and loyal, as it is and always has been, with respect to foreign governments, might favor, underhand, certain pretensions which the government emphatically disavows under whatever form they may be manifested.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* says that the returns for the port of Cork indicate an increase of emigration to America.

Advices from British Africa state that the insurrection at *Ballarat has been quelled.*

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Interesting Condition of the Empress—Official Announcement in the Moniteur.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1855.

Well, at last France is to enjoy the blessings of tranquility and stable institutions. The *Moniteur* announces something this morning which is to produce at once the most desirable effect. Besides, the whole population will offer prayers and thanksgivings to Heaven in view of this auspicious event. You imagine perhaps that peace has been concluded at Vienna; that the crop is after all abundant; that manna and wild honey have been discovered at Angers, and that the late row there was merely a stampede in search of those nutritious aliments: that there is to be no more revolution, and that by a new chemical process, or the revival of an old miracle, water is to be cheaply turned into wine. The *Moniteur* announces a French millenium—a Madrid millenium—a Montijo millenium. Her Majesty, EUGENIE, has passed the fourth month of her pregnancy, and in accordance with tradition, which requires that the official mention of the event be made immediately after the "quickening," the organ breaks its long silence this morning. Two paragraphs are devoted to the subject, one in good taste, the other in bad. The first states the simple fact, in three lines. The second asserts that the country will receive the intelligence with joy and gratitude to Heaven; that the Emperor's domestic happiness is now complete, and that the event promises largely for the "stability of our institutions." The *Moniteur* has blown the trumpet with such pertinacity for the last five years, on every conceivable occasion and pretext, that perhaps it was too much to hope that it would let the present opportunity slip; and perhaps it was politic and adroit, in presence of the ineffable indifference of the country upon the subject, to assert roundly that "the hopes of France" will soon be crowned. As far as the event is a domestic one, I believe the whole population to be animated by the kindest feelings toward their Majesties. But no one knows better than the Emperor that there are not ten men in France that attach any public or political significance to the birth of an heir, and that the country's joy, and gratitude, and prayers, and thanksgivings, and hopes, all of which nouns substantives are used in the paragraph in question, are very unscrupulous nouns, indeed, and represent things which do not exist. The *Pays* and *Constitutionnel* will further enlarge to-morrow, and a *Te Deum*, a Public *Holiday*, a *Pardoning of Press Offences*, and the coining of a Commemoratory Medal at the Mint, are imminent, next January.

CAUSE OF THE RIOT AT ANGERS.

No, it was not wild honey that impelled the rioters of Angers to hold an indignation meeting on the 28th of August. The Court of Assizes thinks, on the contrary, that the object of fifty-eight of them, now under trial, was "pillage, devastation and massacre." The State Attorney is entirely convinced that they deserved no mercy, and the Court, which, in political trials, is always confident of the prisoner's guilt, hardly sees the necessity for a trial at all. No verdicts have been pronounced yet, except those, a fortnight ago, of a few of the less erring, by the Correctional Police.

FRENCH IDEAS OF THE SABBATH.

The *Univers*, an ardent advocate of Sunday rest from labor, and Sunday abstention from amusement, made a wry face last Monday. Its duty as chronicler of religious intelligence compelled it to make the following confession: That the contractor for the roofing of St. Eugene's had applied to the Archbishop of Paris for permission to break and transgress his agreement, as regards Sunday labor; he urged that numerous causes—perhaps the high price of meat, or the fall of Sebastopol—had retarded him, and that if he could not work on Sundays, for two months to come, divine service could not be held in the church before Easter. The Archbishop granted the permission, thus authorising Sabbath-breaking in behalf of religion. The *Univers* as I said, is vexed, but the *Siecle* is merry.

HIGH PRICES OF MEAT.

I spoke of the high price of meat. Next Monday is to be the initial day of a grand housekeeping jubilee—the potion are to fix the price of beef. In view of this event, those thievish monopolists, the butchers, have already reduced the price of their commodities one cent a pound—a concession which has not been made for years. It seems they wish the transition to be gradual, for the Prefect, I imagine, will order a reduction of one cent more, at least. It may safely be said that of our 500 butchers, not one is now a Napoleonist; and their wrath against M. PIETRI is of the most poignant description.

FRENCHMEN IN ST.

"Every family with 50 cents for the parents, 15 for the first child, and 10 for every other."

[illegible] regulations. You will gather what misery and distraction exist in Orleans, and what suffering will be endured there the coming Winter. They invite [illegible]. However, What is to prevent the [illegible] Spaniards, whose wages are 24 cents a day, and consequently exempt her from the benefit of the low [illegible] her employers to reduce them to 20 cents? She would gain less one cent in money, and gain [illegible] in trade.

QUEEN'S GRATITUDE TO MARSHAL PELISSIER.

The Queen is to give Pelissier $40,000 a year for [illegible] Sebastopol. It would look well to see the Emperor's note stating that French officers do not receive honors from foreign potentates, in reward, for the discharge of their duty and that a French commander-in-chief does not bend supine and make war, in order to neither his nest. DICK TINTO.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Agitation for Ministerial Changes—Speech of the Queen—The Queen's Recent Deportment—Espartero to Resign—M. de Lamartine's proposed Loan—Cortes to Assemble—Espartero's Policy—Conspiracy of Count Montemolin—Intrigues of Queen Christina—Louis Napoleon in Spain—London Times' Correspondence—Abdication not to be relied upon.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1855.

Madrid is all in confusion as regards politics, and Espartero knows how to put it down in order for you and me. The Cortes have done nothing as yet, but receive [illegible] communications from the different Ministers, chiefly which is the *presupuestos* or general appropriations estimated for 1856 and part of 1857. The Government asks for $54,000,000 for the year 1856, and a similar sum for 1857. The Democrats will make strong opposition to these estimates, and promise themselves to lower the country for $30,000,000. They are gaining ground everywhere, and it is doubtful if ESPARTERO will be able to sustain himself much longer, unless he gives his hand to these new gentlemen, who voted against the monarchy in open Assembly, just a year since, and have been growing more considerable every day. There was a talk of a Ministerial change, which would admit two of these terrible fellows into the Cabinet; it would be amusing to see them dispatching affairs with the Queen whom they voted to dethrone, and must, undoubtedly be very agreeable to Her Majesty's feelings.

She (the Queen) had returned to the Capital, after recovering from her recent illness, better than was apprehended. Poor woman, she is little better than a prisoner in the hands of the Liberal Party, and is understood to be willing to abdicate if they were not afraid or unwilling to let her do so. She has proposed it once or twice, but has been disappointed.

The National Militia drills every night in Madrid, and the newspapers announce a revolutionary movement to come off at the top of the drum almost any time you may please to [illegible]. Perhaps by the general rule, that clothing which is supposed to happen in Spain every [illegible] place, the spectacle of the next Spanish revolution is not so immediately at hand—as its friends imagine.

ESPARTERO is tired out, and has again repeated for the third time the farce of his resignation. I have no doubt he would now really be glad to get out of the scrape and retire to private life, but he cannot do it so easily; and it is only to ascertain that his retirement would be the signal of an immediate confusion, out of which God only knows what would come.

MARTINEZ DE LA ROSA, the able, intelligent, and firm old patriot, who was Minister of State at the time of the retirement of ISTURIZ COUNT from Madrid, and who arranged the *Bloody Warrior* affair, and showed himself so disposed to be just towards or during the interregnum of Mr. PULIDO, now reappears on the scene again as the agent in obtaining ESPARTERO from his purpose and preventing for the moment the threatened storm.

The *Credit Mobilier*, of which I spoke to you in my last letter, has purchased the Alicante Railroad from SALAMANCA, the speculator, and is understood to have already got a grant of the great Northern route from Madrid to Bayonne. This is part of the Louis NAPOLEON intrigue. Keep an eye on the *Credit Mobilier*. If the plans do not well fail of an invincible opposition in the Cortes, Spain has already a pretty little snarl to unravel with MARSEILLAISE III, and the Emperor is extending his [illegible] in every possible direction.

The march of men to the Crimea from Spain is an impossibility, but the completions of this business with FRANCE will not fail to embarrass her sooner or later, if the present Emperor or the present stupid Cabinet in Madrid remain long in power.

I ought to warn you against crediting the articles and statements of your London namesake, about the abdication of the Queen, ISABEL II. They are, as yet, wholly without foundation, except in the general considerations of her circumstances and the state of the country, but have no immediate foundation in fact. Such an event may happen, but as yet there is nothing of it going on, either in the form of any settled purpose of the kind on the part of the Queen, or any desire for it on the part of the Government. ISABEL is not destined to reign long, but it is quite as likely that the close of her reign will be from violence, as by her own will.

The Madrid newspapers announce that Donna CAROLINA CORRADO, the wife of our late Secretary of Legation, was lying dangerously ill at the little town of La Granja, a dozen leagues from the capital, among the mountains of the Guadarrama chain, and a great deal of sympathy is manifested for her, and hopes expressed that [illegible] brightest ornament of modern Spanish literature", might not be lost. It seems she has miscarried, and it is hinted that this is the result of the suffering caused by the manner in which Mr. PERRY was removed from the Legation by our Government. Poor lady, she probably did not understand our way of doing things, and did not know how easily charges of the worst crimes are launched against any public officer, whose services may have been his services, if he should not happen to satisfy the views of one party or another.

It is understood that Mr. PERRY still continues with his family.

Yours, truly,

AN AMERICAN.

THE WAR.

Threatened Bombardment of Odessa.

Telegraphic advices received from Nicholaieff, and dated Monday, the 8th inst., announce that at an early hour on the morning of the Allied fleet, consisting of nine steam screw-line, twenty-eight steamers, nine gunboats, and three floating batteries, anchored off Odessa. Telegraphic accounts received from St. Petersburg, represent that the Allied fleets anchored off Odessa on the 7th instant. At the time, however, that this news was dispatched to St. Petersburg the bombardment had not commenced.

Another intelligence received London to the effect that a large squadron of the Allied fleets had left Sebastopol on the evening of Sunday the 7th, for Odessa. On the following day they appeared off Odessa, and took up their station before the Arsenal. The bombardment was to have commenced on Tuesday morning.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF reports on the 7th, "The enemy's fleets, consisting of eight ships of the line and twenty-seven steamers, with other vessels, weighed anchor this morning, and proceeded to the northward."

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has telegraphed to St. Petersburg that the enemy's fleet (the Allies), which left Kamiesch on the 7th, appeared off Odessa early in the morning of the 8th inst., and anchored there.

VIENNA, Oct. 12, Evening.—Up to 9 o'clock on the evening of the 9th inst., the fleets had undertaken nothing against Odessa.

FURTHER MARCHING UP AGAINST THE RUSSIANS AT WORK.

A letter from Odessa, of the 30th ult., in the Cologne *Gazette*, says: "It is not surprising, after the late events in the Crimea, that the inhabitants of this place should "keep all sorts" in the strength of our batteries and the bravery of our troops, and that all those what can do so should hasten to quit the town. A decree has just been published which, under any other circumstances, would have been received with great satisfaction. It emanates from Count KLEINMICHEL, dated Petersburg, 5th of August, and orders the commencement of the railways and preparatory works for a railway from Odessa to Kieff, by Cherkassi and Arsheff, and another from Odessa to Sebastopol, by Simpheropol and Bakshi-Serai. The same decree orders that surveys are also to be made for a railway from Moscow to Odessa, by Orel, Kursk, Kharkow and Poltawa, and Colonel ALEXEIEFF, of the Engineers, is charged with these works. A letter from Kherson states that by the census of the month there had arrived in that part from Nicholaieff twenty-one vessels, eight laden with flour and oats, and thirteen in ballast; and that twenty-two had left the ports for Nicholaieff and Constantinople, laden with corn, linseed, leather, salt, coal, &c."

RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE ANTICIPATED ATTACK ON ODESSA.

Le Nord says: The Anglo-French journals will probably exaggerate the importance of the bombardment of Odessa. It is thought that there are at that place immense stores of wheat, and, as the supply of grain in England and France is deficient, it is no doubt considered quite rational to burn what Russia possesses. These rare and expeditious diversions, without glory, which envenom the hostility of the belligerents, which humanity deplores and society condemns, never supporting them to be attended with some strategic result. It is probable that it may be said in the Allied camp, that the bombardment of Sweaborg. Even if it should have worse financial consequences for Russia, we may ask ourselves whether such an expedition will exhaust the empire or the English journals assert, and whether the evil which the Allied fleets can inflict on Russia will not be a terrible blow to the commercial interests of all countries which are interested in Odessa. The reply will be, "This is war; we will burn everything on the coasts that is not surrendered." Alas! all will be burnt, perhaps, but certainly it will not be surrendered.

Prince Gortschakoff's Report on the Fall of Sebastopol.

We have now received the Russian *Invalide*, containing Gen. GORTSCHAKOFF's detailed report of the assault of the 8th. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF says:

On the 17th of August the enemy opened from the side of the Karabelnaia, a very heavy and murderous cannonade, which lasted 20 days. Our loss during this period was, on the first day, 1,500 men; on the days following, 1,000; and from the 28th August till the 5th September, from 500 to 600 men every 24 hours.

On the 5th of September the enemy continued the bombardment with redoubled force, and the cannonade was more destructive, to such a degree that our fortifications were shaken by it along the whole line of defence. This infernal fire, (*feu infernal*,) principally directed against the embrasures, proved that the enemy was endeavoring to dismount our guns, to demolish our ramparts, and to prepare for taking the city by storm. It was no longer possible to repair the damage done to our works, as our efforts were limited to covering the powder magazines and the bloudages with earth. The parapets crumbled down and filled up the ravines; it was necessary to continue to clear the embrasures, and the number of artillerymen killed was so great that to was with difficulty we could bring up others to take their place. Our loss at this period of the siege was extraordinary; from the 5th to the 9th of September there were placed *hors du combat*, superior officers, 4; subalterns, 47; and 2,017 soldiers, without reckoning the artillerymen who perished at their guns.

After giving a description of the attack and capture of the Malakoff, the report adds:

The general loss of the garrison on the 8th of September was 1 superior officers, 55 subalterns, and 6,000 men killed; officers, 5 superior officers, 38 subalterns, 5,686 men; contused, 9 superior officers, 36 subalterns, 1,123 men; missing, 94 officers and 1,730 men.

The attack on the Redan is thus described:

At mid-day the English threw themselves in loose order of battle, supported by strong reserves, upon the salient of Bastion No. 3. The Wladimir Regiment; driven back at first, but afterwards supported by those of Kamtchatka and Iakutsk, (19 battalions,) bore down on the enemy with the bayonet, hurled over such of the English as had gained the rampart, and set fire to the fascines lining the cheeks of the embrasure. Lieutenant-General PAWLOFF, anticipating a renewed attack of the enemy on Bastion No. 3, strengthened himself by the Selinghinsk regiment, which stood in reserve, (thus making 16 battalions—equal to about 8,000 men.) The two may renewed, but without success, and were repulsed by the Selinghinsk regiment, under Colonel NIEWENHOUT, who was killed during this attack. A third assault of the enemy was repulsed with the same success as the two preceding. A part of the enemy posted itself in the ditch, where it opened a hot fire of musketry. Forty-eight volunteers of the Wladimir regiment under the command of Ensign DUCHOWIN, let themselves down into the ditch, and drove out the English.

The Cavalry Skirmish Near Kertch.

From the London Daily News.

By the last steamer from Kertch we have news of a brush between a party of the 10th Hussars and a swarm of Cossacks, which is another good illustration of the utter worthlessness of these half-savage hordes against a regular European cavalry. It appears that a party of thirty Hussars and a subaltern were reconnoitering a few miles out of Kertch, when they suddenly found themselves cut off from the town by a dense body of Cossacks, numbering some two hundred in all. Flight was out of the question, and was probably not much to the taste of the intercepted detachment; so they prepared to make a dash for it at the sword's point. Seeing this, the confident Cossacks came on like a tornado with leveled lances and their accustomed "hoops." The little band awaited them till the interval was reduced to some three hundred yards, when they dashed at them shoulder to shoulder, and had almost penetrated to the centre before their astounded assailants had unhorsed a man. The very numbers of the Cossacks neutralized their strength, and before five minutes after the first collision our men had subred more than two to one of their assailants. The struggle lasted in all some twenty minutes, during which the brave handful of Hussars thrust and slashed about within the dense circle that hedged them in, and which only seemed to grow the closer and more serried the more its numbers decreased. At length the morrow, a bunch was effected, and after cutting nearly half the attacking horde to pieces, our men gained the open, and effected their escape back into Kertch, leaving, I regret to say, half their number dead upon the scene of this brilliant though costly struggle. I have not heard whether the officer was among the killed, but doubtless some official report of the affair will be published, which will give full details of the fight itself, and of the resultant casualties.

Future Operations in the Crimea.

The *Journal des Debats* of the 11th has an article on the probable intentions of Marshal PELISSIER. It says that the Corps d'Armée of Eupatoria constitutes the extreme left of the general system of operations of the Allies. This corps menaces the right of the Russians and the centre of their communications with Southern Russia. The Russian army maintains for the present its right at the northern forts of Sebastopol; its centre in the fortifications of the Mackenzie Heights, opposite the lower course of the Tchernaya; and its left on the heights above Tchorgoum, which are occupied by the Piedmontese. The Russian left appears at present greatly menaced by the movements of the right wing of the Allies in the mountains of Baidar.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's dispatches allude to some combat which enabled the Allies to come down from the mountains and force themselves a passage. It appears distinctly from the Russian dispatches that the Allies, after extending their operations from the mountains of the Baidar to the valley of the Upper Belbec, had left the Upper Belbec. This last circumstance denotes a marked progress of the Allies on the left wing of the Russians to surround them. The Belbec, in fact, flows at three or four leagues to the rear of the Mackenzie.

If the object of Marshal PELISSIER is to prolong his right wing to the Belbec, he will not attempt to establish himself on the upper course of that river before having driven the enemy from Aitodor. At present all the right wing of the army has taken possession of the mountain on the extreme left of the Russian wing, which is even fortifying itself in the most important passages, and arming redoubts on commanding positions, and is forming roads to facilitate the arrival of provisions and munitions. These movements seem to indicate that the army thinks of establishing itself during the bad season on the line from Sebastopol to the Upper Belbec.

Movements of the French Army.

We extract the following from a letter published by the *Presse d'Orient*, Sept. 27:

KAMIESCH, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1855.

The embarkations for Eupatoria have been rapidly effected. The cavalry division of the 2d corps, commanded by General D'ALLONVILLE, has been conveyed to this point. It consists of a hussar brigade, 1st and 4th regiments, and of a dragoon brigade, 5th and 7th regiments. A division of the 2d corps will be added, I believe, to the Eupatoria corps, and this, with ACHMET MENEMLI PACHA's 25,000 men, will be able to attempt something serious. Our splendid cavalry is at last to be placed on fitting ground—ground where it can display its strength and make up for what it considers lost time.

The Egyptian troops, tried already in the Danubian campaigns, are highly spoken of; and the general feeling is that they will behave capitally by the side of ours. For the rest, Eupatoria serves as an excellent point *d'appui*, and under actual circumstances will be the nucleus of very serious operations.

In the camp the chief movements have been the following:

The whole of the 1st corps, commanded by General BOSQUET, has descended with the 2d corps into the Tchernaya valley, where he has set up his head-quarters.

The Division of the Guard has again entered its old encampment.

All these movements were executed during a shocking state of the weather. We have had a great deal of rain, and this is not calculated to facilitate the conveyance of stores into these valleys. We are actively collecting the vehicles and carts required for the march of the army. Simpferopol and Samisoun have supplied two thousand of the latter.

We keep up a close observation of the Russian camp. From the Tchernaya side CANROBERT gives signs of life from time to time by sending us a few balls. At the mouth of the roadstead the presence of the enemy is more sensible. You know that the Russians left intact the Quarantine Fort, but they blow up the earthen batteries constructed in front of the battery on the beach. We have built batteries of a similar kind for fighting those of the enemy. The Russians fire but seldom from Fort Constantine, but they have connected the fort with the end of the roadstead towards the east by a series of works, and it is these works that commande the town. Yesterday, the 21st, the firing became heavy; this morning the batteries were silent. But for the pastime we should think the enemy had left, for we perceive very little movement in their camp.

Do the Russians mean to stay on the north side, or are they merely waiting for a fitting moment to evacuate it? This is the question every one here asks. Generally the opinion is that the Russians will retire.

Operations Before Sebastopol.

From the London Times' Correspondence.

POSITION OF THE ARMY—FUTURE PLANS.

The position of the armies, with the exception of the movement of the troops towards Baidar, of which you will hear accounts from another hand, remains unchanged in its larger features. Even Pelissier seems inclined to rest upon his laurels for the time. His guns are in fire, no doubt, upon the Mackenzie plateau, but his courage fails him; nor does he care to repeat his little proverb, which was in his mouth when slaughter and bloodshed were spoken of in his presence, with reference to our grand assaults—"On ne peut pas faire des omelettes sans casser des oeufs." The Marshal appears to have given up the manufacture of omelettes for the present; he has plenty of eggs if he likes to break them.

RUSSIAN FIRE FROM THE NORTH FORTS.

The Brisk into the town is occasioning by very heavy, and it is returned with spirit by the French mortars, and by a few guns in position. The roads advance slowly, but are solidly and well made as far as they go, and the railway is assuming an appearance of solidity and permanence which gives satisfactory assurance of its efficiency for the Winter.

MAKING ROADS.

The British army is busily engaged road-making, hut-building and drilling. Large parties go down every day to Sebastopol and return with timber, doors, window-frames, joists, slabs of marble and mouldings, grates, glass, locks, iron, Securitage fire-bricks, of which a large quantity was found, and various other articles of use in camp, and the latter of which are on every side, are models of ingenuity in adapting Russian property to British and French uses. As yet, however, the vast majority of the soldiers are under canvas, and are likely to be so for a couple of months longer. The trenches—those monuments of patient suffering, of endurance, of courage—will soon be no more. The guns are withdrawn; indeed, they are now nearly all gone. The gabion's are going fast, for the men have received permission to use them for fuel—the earthworks will speedily sink, and next Spring few traces will be left of the existence of these memorable works. It is melancholy amid all these sounds of rejoicing and victory, to think that an army has been all but lost and swallowed up in these narrow dykes, and that it was "done by mistake." Our engineers drew their lines, and on them they adhered, although the Russians taught them better every day. After all, when our attack was made, the men had to run over the open for upwards of 200 yards. Let any one try to run such a distance over broken ground with a rifle and 50 rounds of ball cartridge, and then say whether he is in a good condition for hard fighting at the end of it. The French had just 10 metres to run across. They had more men to work and easier ground between the Mamelon and Malakoff, but the question is, ought our men to have been called on for such a death run at all?

ENERGY AND DETERMINATION OF THE RUSSIANS.

There is no sign of any present intention on the part of the enemy to abandon the position on the north side. The energy with which they are now and finish the most formidable-looking redoubts on the land and sea-sides is astonishing. They are admirable diggers, and Marshal TURENNE, I believe it was, who was wont to say that as many battles were won by the spade as by the musket. The fire across the roads increases in frequency and severity every day, and we have to record the loss of two men in the Buffs, and a few trifling casualties from the enemy's guns, but the mortars of the French must have caused serious injury and impediment to the Russian workmen, and have greatly damaged their magazines.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMISSION IN SEBASTOPOL.

The Anglo-French Commissioner sits daily, and is busy apportioning the spoils of war found in the town. The number of guns of all kinds captured exceeds 4,000; immense quantities of small arms have been carried off by the soldiers and sold, but there are still piles of them remaining. As the Russians lost 16,000 men between the morning of the 8th and the evening of the 9th of September, it is likely that we captured at least 16,000 stand of arms, not to mention the muskets in store, which belonged to men rendered *hors de combat* during the preceding part of the siege. The Commission acts on the principle of dividing the spoils in proportion to the number of men actually borne on the strength of the respective armies in the camps before Sebastopol. Their labors were interrupted the other day by a Russian shell, which scarcely gave them time to adjudicate on the proprietorship of its splinters, as it burst as soon as it fell through the roof of the building in which they were sitting.

If the Russians are spiteful, they will open fire some fine day on the town and make it too hot to hold us; indeed, the Buffs are to be withdrawn for the present, and the strength of the French in the town has been diminished, as a useless display of force only drew the fire of the enemy's batteries. Brigadier General WINDHAM, our Governor of Sebastopol, is assisted by an active little staff. He has lost the services of Captain ROWLANDS, one of the town-majors of Sebastopol, a fine regiment, who is appointed Brigade-Major to the second brigade of the second division. Captain LEWIS, of the 3d regiment, has succeeded as aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General WINDHAM, in lieu of that gallant young officer, Lieutenant SWIRE, of the 17th regiment, who was severely wounded on the morning of the 8th. The duties of the Governor are not very onerous, and the population of his district is essentially migratory and nomadic. Five hundred artillerymen were added to the garrison of the town some days ago.

INVESTMENT OF THE NORTH SIDE.

Are we to invest the north side or not? If so, when do we begin? We may stay in our present position till the crack of doom and the Russians will remain in theirs, and the war may thus go on for half a century. The great road from Kadekoi to the camp goes on but slowly, but a really great work is in the course of execution, in cutting a kind of canal for the waters of the streamlet which runs through the flat, marshy land close by the Railway between Kadekoi and the top of the harbor. This work will materially tend to the strength and efficiency of the Railway in Winter, and will carry off the noxious water which turned the whole of this marsh into a lake in Winter. The Sardinians are at work on the Railway from the Woronzoff Road to the main line at Kadekoi; but our engineers declare that they take such pains in elaborating, polishing, and finishing off trenches and cuttings as to lose valuable time. The French have not yet done anything towards the execution of the line laid down by Mr. CAMPBELL from the Col de Balaklava to Kamiesch.

HEROISM OF A BOY AT THE CAPTURE OF THE REDAN.

The following is an extract from a letter of an officer of the Light Division:—"Sebastopol, Sept. 18.—By the way, I must give you the history, in a few words, of a few hours in the life of a hero, and, depend upon it, of a future great man if he lives. He is in the next regiment to us, and I have the details from a wounded sergeant of ours who lay next him during the day and night of the 9th. I allude to young DUNHAM MASSY, of the 19th—I believe the youngest officer of the army. He is now known as 'Redan MASSY,' for there are three of the same name in the regiment. This noble boy, in the absence of his cousin, led the Grenadier company, and was about the first man in the corps to jump into the ditch of the Redan, waving his sword, and calling on his men, who nobly stood by him, till, left for nearly two hours without support, and beaped by a fear of being blown up, they retired. Young MASSY, borne along, endeavored to disengage from the crowd, and stood almost alone, facing round frequently to the batteries, with head erect, and with a calm, proud, disdainful eye. Hundreds of shot were aimed at him, and at last, when leading and climbing the ditch, he was struck and his thigh broken. Being the last, he was, of course, left there. Now, listen to this. The wounded around were groaning, and some even loudly crying out. A voice called out faintly at first, loudly afterwards, 'Are you Queen VICTORIA's soldiers?' Some voices answered, 'I am! I am!' 'Then,' said the gallant boy, 'let us not shame ourselves; let us show those Russians that we can bear pain, as well as fight like men.' There was a silence as of death, and more than once he had it renewed by similar appeals. The unquelling spirit of that beardless boy rolled all around him. As evening came on, the Russians crept out of the Redan, and plundered some of the wounded, at the same time showing kindness, and in some cases giving water. Men, with bayonets fixed, frequently came over the body of young MASSY. One fellow took away his haversack. Sometimes he feigned death. At other times, the pain of his wound would not permit him. A Russian officer, with a drawn sword, came to him, and endeavored to discharge the sword which the young hero still grasped. Seeing that resistance was in vain, he gave it up. The Russian smiled gently and compassionately on him, fascinated, probably, by his youth, and by the bold, unflattering glance which met his. When the works of the Redan were blown up in the night by the retreating Russians, the poor boy had his right leg fearfully crushed by a falling stone. He was found in the morning by some Highlanders, and brought to his regiment almost dead from loss of blood. Great was the joy of all at seeing him, as he was about to be returned as "Killed" or "missing." "Dangerously wounded" was substituted, but he is now doing well."

Operations on the Baltic.

BOMBARDMENT OF RIGA.

A Russian letter from Riga, of September 28, alludes, as follows, to the recent bombardment:

"At 6 o'clock in the morning of yesterday, the inhabitants of this town were startled by a heavy cannonade. Four ships of the line, two corvettes, and one brig, had arrived in the night before our port, and for the space of an hour they bombarded the batteries at the mouth of the Düna. Afterwards these vessels sailed westwards, and took up a position opposite the Dunen Column. There the bombardment recommenced, and lasted for an hour and a half. The batteries at the mouth of the Düna did not suffer much, but those of Bullen, as the *Riga Zeitung* has announced, were much injured. Part of the enemy's squadron has been seen at Alt Salis, eleven miles from Riga. On the 25th three frigates anchored at the mouth of the Salis river. A boat with seven men and an officer took soundings, and, approaching nearer, the crew (English) found means to set fire to about ten barks, which were lying half a verst from the river's mouth."

REPAIRING SWEABORG.

A letter from Stockholm, of the 30th ult., says: "Letters from Helsingfors state that the Russians are repairing with the greatest activity the fortifications of Sweaborg, which are so severely damaged by the bombardment of the 9th and 10th August. They are substituting not pyramidal magazines in the rock, in order to avoid the risk of heavy explosions; the storehouses which were in ruins are being built of stone; the arsenal, which was completely destroyed, is to be placed in a more protected position; the barracks, which before the bombardment were capable of containing 10,000 men, are being enlarged, and an attempt is to be made to fortify the Isle of Brandö. General DU PLESS, the military Governor, has visited the rock of Longsan, in which the French established a battery, to see if it will not be possible to construct during the Winter, a sort of citadel there."

CAPTURE OF RUSSIAN VESSELS.

A letter dated Sept. 26, says: The blockading squadron are beginning to have hard work, and find it difficult to maintain their stations in the teeth of the severe gales that sometimes blow from the westward in the north, and sweep the Gulf of Bothnia with great violence. The shipowning look is here to supply themselves with fresh provisions and hear the news. Six vessels are now crossing along the coast of Finland, between Björneborg and Christinestad. On the 18th instant, the *Dragon* made a lucky hit, for, appearing unexpectedly off Hasdigarns, opposite the Islands of Quarken, she fell in with and captured a flotilla of Russian merchantmen, consisting of seventeen vessels, of different rigs and sizes, one of which contained 1,500 tons of rye, part of which was distributed amongst the other ships, and the rest thrown overboard. A letter from Rear-Admiral PENAUD, dated Norgen, Oct. 2, renders an account of an expedition carried out in the Gulf of Bothnia by the corvette *d'Assas*, and the English steamers *Tartar* and *Hornet*. They captured eleven Russian vessels, one of which was a steamer, and eight other vessels in the Fiords. These prizes are of the aggregate burden of 2,500 tons.

RUSSIA.

Movements of the Czar.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* contains the following letter, of the 29th, from Odessa:

The unexpected arrival of His Majesty the Emperor, at a quarter to 9 in the morning of the 25th, has astonished everybody. His Majesty was accompanied by the Grand Dukes MICHAEL and NICHOLAS. In as far as is known, the object of their journey was to see that Nicolaieff, the principal establishment of the Black Sea fleet, was properly secured. Nicolaieff, twenty-five years ago a very inconsiderable place, was by the "immortal labors" of LAZAREFF made the great depôt of the Russians in the Black Sea. Nicolaieff lies on a barren steppe, on the left bank of the Ingul, and at no great distance from its confluence with the Bug. It is the residence of the commander of the Black Sea fleet, and in its dockyards the vessels composing it were built.

The town contains about 36,087 inhabitants, and has six Greek churches and a Catholic and a Lutheran place of worship; there are also two synagogues, one for the common Jews and the other for the Karaites. The principal buildings are the Admiralty, several barracks with room for 23,000 men, the hydrographic institution, and the observatory. The arsenal contained prodigal supplies of *materiel* of war, which had been collected there during the last ten years, but a great part must have been sent to Sebastopol during the war. Nicholaieff is 121 versts from Odessa, 230 from Simpheropol, and 401 from Sebastopol.

As soon as His Majesty reached Nicholaieff the engineer and builder, Lieutenant VOLOKOFF, was summoned by telegraph, and he received orders to construct round the town several redoubts (five, as is said,) with 100 guns. Besides these, 500 gunboats are to be built with all speed by workmen brought from Constadt, who will be under the personal inspection of the Grand Admiral, CONSTANTINE. Each of these boats is to be armed with two or four guns of long range. The latter have already been brought to the arsenal at Kieff. The newly-built frigates *Vesta* and *Tiger* are already armed, and have been examined and approved by the Imperial family.

On the 27th the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE left for Sebastopol, and it is said he will be accompanied on his return by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, with whom His Majesty wishes to consult on the future conduct of the war. According to an *ukase*, the plan of the Russian Commander-in-Chief is to withdraw from the north side of Sebastopol, and to defend the Crimea by taking up a position between Bakshiserai and Eupatoria."

Public Feeling in St. Petersburg.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Presse*, writing on the 29th ult., says: "Since the whole of the Court quitted our capital, and the principal ministers accompanied the Emperor to Moscow, there has been received here no news respecting events in the Crimea. Complete uncertainty and melancholy sadness prevail; and it is at St. Petersburg especially that the bypassed persons meet in their element. Friends and parasites cherished their warlike ardor. These have ceased, and the absence of the high functionaries, civil and military, who have followed the Emperor, leaves the nobles at leisure to consider the difficulty in which Russia has been placed by the war of the East. Hence their discouragement, which manifests itself openly in their words.

Moreover, adding to their discontent, certain pamphlets pass more easily from hand to hand, and cherish their melancholy feelings. The discontent, it is impossible to deny, has reached the lowest classes of the population, and the peasants are now seeking to escape the conscription. This is not all. A practice which has been rare in the Russian army is "extending itself on a large scale. I mean the desertion of soldiers, which has become so marked that the Government has considered it necessary to adopt measures and apply penalties which are quite unusual against those who desert their colors.

The New Russian Navy.

The idea of creating a new steam navy at Nicolaieff, to replace the Black Sea fleet so ingloriously sunk and destroyed at Sebastopol, pompously announced by the Russian Journals, seems likely to prove a failure, for it cannot remain a secret that the resources of the country are not of a nature to admit of ships of war being built with the celerity so desirable. There are no stores of dry and seasoned timber at Nicolaieff suitable for ship-building. Whenever a stock is required she Minister makes a contract with some favorite, or whoever pays him the most handsome bribe, who makes an advantageous sub-contract, and thus the affair may pass through the hands of ten or a dozen different persons, each of whom makes a pretty picking of a government contract; and when at length the timber is floated down the Dnieper from up the country, it is found to be quite green, full of sap, and generally out at the wrong time of the year; consequently, perfectly worthless, and totally unfit for immediate use. The Emperor's ship-builders at Nicolaieff may celebrate the presence of their sovereign by laying down the keel of a 131 gun ship, to be equipped with the *Royal Albert*, but the day of its completion is far distant. But at Nicolaieff the Emperor will have an opportunity of visiting the extensive naval hospitals, crowded at this moment with the last remains of the sailors that manned his Black Sea fleet, on which he prided himself so much, and which now belong to the genus of the "Russian Inval dea."

ENGLAND.

The Duke of Cambridge on the War—The Military System of England.

The London *Times* of the 12th instant, in an article on a late speech of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, on the conduct of the war, makes the following comments:

The Duke speaks of the late disasters as due to our military system, rather than to any individuals actually engaged in the offence. This is, no doubt, in a great extent true. The defects are of ancient date. Every officer and every department can throw with justice considerable blame on other persons and other branches of the service. But the public condemnation cannot be averted by this mutual shifting of responsibility. The result remains the same—that the British army was ruined by the incompetence of its heads and the anarchy of its departments; that each man was partly the cause of his neighbor's failure; helps the defence but little. No particular man has been held responsible for what has occurred; but those in office and those in command, as nearest to our disasters, have been naturally held more responsible than others. The nation is well aware that no complete was the chaos that such an advantage as being able to discover the true primary cause of the evil is not to be hoped for.

The system may be regarded as immediately guilty. The question then remains,—What is the system, and who are responsible for it? Why is it that the States of continental Europe can embark in war without so discreditable and disastrous a transition from a state of peace? What are the advantages possessed by these less wealthy and less active nations? France has, indeed, carried on campaigns, during a quarter of a century in Africa, but it has been chiefly a warfare of skirmishing and surprises; it was not in Africa that her engineers learnt how to sap up to the Malakoff. In the present generation Russia has made only a single short campaign in Hungary; yet the Russian Generals and officers have shown themselves, by the admission of their enemies, men of the highest skill, while their transport service commissariat have performed prodigies.

Prussians and Austrians never see any warfare more serious than a review, yet were they to take the field they would perhaps march and bivouack without serious loss. Even little Piedmont has surprised the world by the efficiency of its troops. Everything connected with its army is said to be a model of arrangement. We, the only people who in the last forty years have carried on regular wars—we who have fought the disciplined armies of mighty Indian princes as well as Caffres and New-Zealanders, who have invaded China and tamed the Burmese, find ourselves on a great occasion novices in the military art. Why have Affghanistan and the Punjab given no lessons for the Crimea? That Indian experience has been lost as regards the present war is part of the system, and the blame must fall somewhere.

But even practical warefare seems in the case of our allies and enemies to have been less the cause of efficiency than careful education and accurate arrangement. Our officers we know to be brave beyond all praise; the men who follow them are worthy of such leaders; yet what is the result? We cannot retain a foot of the ground without hacking it on set of folly. They rush heedlessly on batteries at Balaklava; they have no batteries to defend them at Inkermann; it is fine, it is glorious, but it is not war, say French and Russian lookers-on. The subaltern and the general are equally fearless and equally unskilful; there is no difference between them; the general is only a subaltern of 70. These gallant deeds have not saved the nation's military fame; after a year of perils and endurance, every paltry German newspaper can talk of England's exhaustion and humiliation. Each man has done his best, but his best has only been to fight with the unmatched bravery of his race. Head, skill, a keen eye, and a calm judgment are wanted, and we owe the deficiency to the system, which the Duke of CAMBRIDGE openly condemns.

It is of no use to recur to the past; those who had the management of military affairs, and who are chiefly responsible for the incapacity of commanders and the confusion of departments, have now, to some extent, been succeeded by other men; always supposing that General SIMPSON's recall has not been cancelled. It remains to profit by past errors, and we are glad to find that among the highest in the State they are so justly appreciated.

The remarks of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE on the political question of the war will be received with satisfaction. "A peace at the present moment," says his Royal Highness, "would not be an honorable, durable, and lasting peace. Until such a peace could be concluded he was for carrying on the war with all possible vigor and determination." It is, perhaps, unnecessary to give special praise for all opinions of which the Duke has arrived in common with the sovereign and people of the country. We doubt not they will be glad to find that they have in him one who thinks as they do, and will give his countenance to the only worthy conclusion with which we are threatened. This is a time when the co-operation of every rank is necessary for the success of the common cause, and the knowledge that a near relative of the Sovereign feels and expresses the sentiments of the country will give confidence to those who labor to uphold its dignity, while abroad it will discourage any ignorant hopes that may be founded on what are called dynastic influences.

It is some consolation to have a Prince of this manly mind. All orders of the State seem now united to prosecute the war through victory and disaster until its objects be won. Sebastopol will not satisfy a people who are in arms for the security of Europe. Victories and captured cannon are not the results for which we have braved so a peace of forty years. We fight for a principle, and not for the point of honor. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE is no sensible of the bloodless we have lost for a season as any Lancashire peacemaker. "Every one," he says, "who had witnessed, as he did, the actual miseries of war would rejoice at the return of peace, and cherish a state of peace as one of the greatest blessings a nation could enjoy."

Yet his consolation is that of almost every reflecting Englishman. He urges the nation to make no peace at present, nor at any time to cease from the struggle until ample guarantees be given that it shall not be renewed. This we believe to be true wisdom; the men who would enforce these views are the most earnest laborers for future security. Though success come slowly, though the progress be painful and won step by step, it is the duty of the nation to persevere with vigor, patience, and self-denial until the darkness which threatens Europe shall pass away. Perhaps the brightness which will succeed it is nearer than the most sanguine dare to hope.

Farewell Dinner to London to Mr. Thackeray.

From the London Globe.

Mr. THACKERAY left London, this morning, for Liverpool, and sails, to-morrow, in the *Arctic*, for New-York. He was entertained, last evening, at the London Tavern, by sixty of his friends, among whom were Mr. Charles Dickens, (who presided,) Mr. Macready, Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, R. A., Lord Tenterden, Mr. Justice Wilde, Mr. Douglas Jerrold, Mr. Reeve, (Editor of the *Edinburgh Review*,) Mr. David Roberts, R. A., Mr. John Forster, Mr. Serjeant Murphy, Mr. Peter Cunningham, Mr. Longman, Mr. Murray, Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. J. Bucket, Mr. Albert Smith, Mr. John Leech, Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Charles Knight, and a variety of others, more or less distinguished in the world of Literature and Art. The number was limited to sixty, all of whom were understood to be private friends of Mr. THACKERAY, assembled not so much to honor the great painter of manners and men, as to wish a hearty farewell to the kindly friend and genial companion, whose own character is most probably the only one that he would fail in delineating.

The assembly was, strictly speaking, private, and of course we cannot "report" what took place on the occasion. Among such a collection of men, however, we may safely venture to guess what were the proceedings. We can well imagine the interest felt when the great novelist in the chair proposed the health of the great novelist on his right, and how he must have contrasted the meeting with another that took place years before, in the same room, when he presided over a similar entertainment to MACREADY, then present; the great actor, to some extent, took away his creations with him, but the great writer left his to us wherever he went. "Bos" would naturally, then, have "chaffed" Mr. Titmarsh on not being even able to take his own James with him as his servant, and on leaving the whole world of "Snobs" behind with us for our

FROM WASHINGTON.

Shakspeare on Counting Returns—The Game of Patience—Improvements in Washington—The Three British Indemnity—Wing to Wing Democracy, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1855.

Little colonies of actors and observers in politics begin to assemble. Some of Mr. Fillmore's New-York friends are here, perhaps giving and receiving suggestions as to their action in the coming election. The Administration favors the Half Breeds, hoping, by that course, to find the oyster which has become the shells. The Union goes over to DAN SICKLES, and hopes that he will be supported by enough of the Softs to carry him into the State Senate; and so, were it necessary to defeat the Republicans, would the Union advise the Softs to go over by Discussion himself. The Administration is also gracious towards the Silver Grays generally; while hints taken the field under the name of straight-out Whigs, National Americans, and so on. The Union is the best-humored man of the campaign, and is doing business on the non-committal dodge. The Grays are now, in the language of the organ, merely describing their party and their principles to uphold the Constitution. The Constitution, to-day, in the consideration of the Missouri Compromise, the Fugitive Slave Act, and the imprisonment of vessel-owning citizens without trial, jury or law. In November the Constitution will be voting for all the Know-Nothing candidates in New-York and Massachusetts; next Winter it will be re-uniting more closely with Henry, and some yet unorganized results to the North. These "twelve Constitution-loving Whigs" will be shaking under the chin for three or four weeks as the best fellows in the world, and after they have been used to pull the Democracy through the mud will be turned upon the Commons, to live or die, as elected only by themselves. The impudence and hypocrisy of the organ of a party notorious for having committed all the assaults on the spirit and letter of the Constitution, under which it has ever existed, now, prating about preserving the Constitution, show that there is nothing which the efficiency of politicians will not brave.

General WEBB, of the New-York Courier, is here. His object, I believe, is the extension of a residence for the Winter, the health of a portion of his family requiring a more equable climate than that of the valley of the Hudson. Washington is becoming a favorite resort in the Winter season, for those whose business and means enable them to change their abodes as their inclinations prompt. The extension and improvement of the city have added to the attractions which belong to it as the political capital. The past has been in this regard a building season. More and better houses have been erected here than ever before in the same space of time. Some express surprise at these appearances of prosperity, because, as they observe, Washington has neither commerce, manufactures, nor is it the centre of a prosperous rural district. There is nothing at all surprising in the progress of the city. It is wholly supported by direct contributions out of the Federal Treasury. It receives in this way three or four millions of dollars a year. Its population is about one-eleventh part of that of New-York, and the amount of public money disbursed here is considerably greater, amounting to about $73 for each inhabitant. The cessation of these expenses would be the suppression of the place. The public buildings already erected and in the course of construction, are among the most substantial and beautiful in the world. No city of Christendom has laid aside funds for its architectural development than Washington. The person and paymaster of the whole is the Government. The only private enterprise of any moment which has been undertaken at this place is the Washington Monument, which, after six years, stands only a monument of the indifference of the country. Should the Union continue, this city is destined to become, through the National bounty, one of the most magnificent cities of the world.

The man with the largest bag, who enjoys the reputation of having made the Mesilla Treaty, Mr. WARD, of Pennsylvania, Mr. HANCOCK and some other gentlemen, well-known for their connection with Mexican affairs, are in town, from which the inference is drawn by the curious, that a demonstration is to be made upon the Treasury, for the extraction of the three millions payable after the completion of the Boundary Survey. There are rumors that this mysterious fund was never intended to go out of the United States: that in fact it constitutes the secret service fund, the ways and means by which the Treaty was engineered through the devious ways of diplomacy, and through the net, rope-yarn of the Senate. SANTA ANA received his three millions, barring the $70,000 which Mr. GONZALEZ detained; the three millions remain to be divided among——but, as STERNE says after the last pin in the curtain lecture, the lady and the gentleman had disappeared. Lucy, how should I know?" A great deal of unnecessary surprise has been excited by the unwillingness of Gov. WISE's reply to the invitation of the Boston Abolition Committee to lecture on slavery, before them. Wise is a green young man of some fifty odd years, and his youth and verdure lead him to do things which from a mature person of mature years would appear stupid or extravagant. Wise knows that people love to be astonished, and prides himself upon his ability to gratify that propensity. But he is not altogether a harlequin or a spouter-bank. There is a good deal of method in his madness. He has lost more ground in the whole South than Fenton by his dalliance with the Soft-Shell Democracy of New-York, whom he is seeking to consolidate as a preliminary to pestering for their support for the Presidency. These apparent concessions to the Northern Democracy have alarmed the jealousy of the National men of the South, whose sectionality amounts to proscribing everything and everybody not belonging to their section. In this exigency it became necessary for WISE to turn a compound somerset, and by great good luck the Boston invitation reached him in the very nick of time. Accordingly, he stripe for a fight, which no one do without the slightest hazard of disagreeable consequences, since the Boston Committee are six hundred miles distant, and are, besides, non-combatants Their business is discussion, not fighting. The interesting fray which Mr. WISE proposes is like the duel between the Yankee and the Creole with broadswords across the Mississippi. I was once a witness to a series of similar chivalrous bombast, in which Mr. WISE was chief actor. Failing, or rather plunging, into a row with JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, on the floor of the House, the Assassin champion shrieked for the formation of a ring and the appointment of bottle-holders before the speaker's chair, in order that he (WISE) should have the proper opportunity to polish off his adversary in the manner which his own honor and Southern rights required. These eccentricities of the gladiator are, after all, nothing but the cunning of the politician. Next week Mr. WISE will, perhaps, be found performing in the character of the philanthropist in some colonization meeting, shedding benevolent tears over the pious work of returning the exiled negro to his native Africa.

Mr. the Committee has been picked up in a much more effective style by another Captain BOBADIL. Tocqueville has received the invitation, and accepts it. He will hound the dove in his nest; and if his tirade make the brood flutter, it will make the rest of the world laugh.

As a Northern man, I confess to very little respect for their professed Abolitionism, whose sole or chief object appears to be agitation in the Free States on Slavery. We certainly have, already, abundant means of ascertaining Southern sentiment in respect to that institution. The question which now occupies the Northern mind is not Slavery; it is whether Northern freedom, and the equality of the States, as guaranteed by the Constitution, shall be defended, or whether they shall be superseded as the South? These dreary debates on Slavery serve no other purpose but to smother up the real issue, and substitute for it another, in which we of the North have little interest, and on which we can never agree. AQUIDAY.

NEW CAR-BRAKE.—A car brake has been invented by Mr. WILLIAM LONGHARDUS, of Pittsburg, Pa., the advantages of which are thus summed up by him:

1. The engineer can at any speed apply or reverse all the brakes in the train in twelve feet on the track.
2. Every wheel in the train receives an exactly equal pressure.
3. The brakes are applied to the hindmost car in the train first, stretching out the chain and keeps the bumpers apart until the engine stops.
4. The power applied to the brakes can be graduated from one pound up to anything the wheel.
5. The engineer can at any time throw off the motive power at any desired point, preventing the possibility of locking wheels against wheels.
6. The hand brakes work in combination with the new, or separate if desired.
7. The cars can be drilled or turned for repair.

Inoculation for the yellow fever is reported to have been tried in more than one thousand cases at New-Orleans, during the past Summer, with perfect success.

CITY POLITICS.

☞ The Washington's Provisional Committee—that is to say, one of those—announced its organization, and has summoned a full City, County and Judicial ticket. It is composed of the following candidates: Sheriff, William N. McIntire; County Clerk, George E. Sherwood; Coroners, John Fox, William O'Donnell, Charles Missing, Robert Gamble; Comptroller, Philip W. Rapp; Street Commissioner, James Dewey; Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, Jason L. Dodge; City Inspector, Christian W. Schaefer; Counsel to the Corporation, Theodore E. Tomlinson; Governor of the Almshouse, William H. Albertson; Justice of the Supreme Court, Edward P. Cowles; Justices of the Superior Court, Michael Ulshoeffer, Murray Hoffman; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Cambridge Livingston; Justice of the Marine Court, Charles E. Birdsall.

☞ The Tenth Ward Germans met, Thursday night, at Kane Hall, Essex-st., to select a candidate for Alderman from the three already nominated. Mr. Erhard Richter was Chairman, and Mr. L. Von Sowerzy, A long and exciting discussion took place, which lasted over two hours. Mr. Read wanted personally to be the favorite, but it was objected that he had been, even if he was not now, a K. N. At last a vote was taken, which resulted as follows:

Norman McLeod, (Soft.)	49
Henry C. Atwood, (Hard,)	25
Horatio Read, (Whig.)	18

The nomination was then made unanimous, and the meeting adjourned.

☞ The Eleventh Ward Republican Club held a cheerful meeting, Thursday evening, at Manhattan Hall, No. 655 Fourth-street, Mr. F. Hiscock in the Chair. Addresses were made by Hon. Horace Greeley, Dr. F. Tuthill, and others.

Resolutions concerning the Republican General Committee, in which the Eleventh Ward is not properly represented, were unanimously passed.

☞ The Fourth Wardens ("Damscrats") turned out, last evening, in great force, to ratify the nomination of Benjamin Rasty for Alderman, T. J. Barr for the Senate, and James Hayes for Assembly.

☞ Capt. Coleman, having declined, the Whigs of the Second Assembly District nominated Dr. Pierre C. Van Wyck for Assembly.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

☞ The Republicans of the First Ward have made the following nominations:

Alderman—Calvin W. How.
Supervisor—Robert Ford.
Assessor—Alonzo H. Gale.

☞ The Republicans of the Thirteenth Ward have nominated Cornelius Wogiom for Alderman.

NEW-YORK CITY.

How Policemen act on a Spree—The Seventeenth Ward Guard.

We've have heard a great deal about the Police when upon a spree. We've said something about them—sometimes intimated that they were paid $700 a year for other purposes than to dress up in fancy style and go out of town to shoot for prizes and eat a dinner. But, bound to see the worst of it, we inwardly resolved to drop in suddenly upon some company of them when off, and catch them in the very act.

Thursday it got out that the Seventeenth Ward Municipal Guards were going to Turtle Bay, on a target excursion. Now the Seventeenth Ward is the largest in the City, and the most populous, and its Police are said to have a great deal of human nature in them. It was a fine chance. So, at 2 o'clock we stalked in—a "Chiel among them takin' notes."

They were on their last round of shot. Some lamentably enough spared the handsome target and showed their tastes, but more had riddled it. One Mr. JENNINGS put three shots through the bull's eye and took the first prize.

That job over, they fell to in right manly fashion, for some sport. They wrestled, tumbled, and cut up generally, like a cage full of tame tigers when full of spirits. They set up their crack men by main force upon a table, and made them speak—whether they would or not. They didn't handle each other as girls play with each other—gently—nor as dainty clerks—but sported like old Titans, roughly and with entire good-nature. Nothing wicked, so far, certainly.

Dinner was announced, Capt. JAMES H. HART took the head of the table, and the guests, numbering fifty or sixty, and the members of the Company, some forty-five, sat down to as good a dinner as has been eaten for months. It was a cold-water affair entirely—coffee plenty, but no liquor—not even lager bier! That is a thing to be told of—of course nobody made a fool of himself.

Capt. HART gave the first sentiment—

The Chief Magistrate of the City—Mayor FERNANDO WOOD.

Fortunately, Mr. MCLEOD MURPHY was on hand, and he let himself loose, eulogizing our immaculate Mayor. The speech must have been prepared when the Mayor was about a month old in his office. However, the guests winked and clapped, and the Police cheered—heartily to all appearances—looking precisely as if they believed the man was in earnest. He gave in conclusion—

The Guard.

Captain HART responded happily. He told some things about the Seventeenth Ward Police that we didn't think of. They had been called into eleven of the Wards to render assistance, yet with the heterogeneous population of the Seventeenth Ward, had never called assistance in to quell disturbance at home. He alluded to the very creditable part they took in the Longshore riots in the lower Wards,—in the Kane extradition excitement,—and in the "Dead man's relief" affair in the Eighteenth Ward. He spoke of the peculiar difficulties of the policemen—alluded to DOMINUS, who was stabbed, (and then present as a guest,) and to those of their number who had fallen at their posts. In conclusion, he gave, *The Aldermen of the City*—to which

Alderman ELY responded; and other toasts brought out Councilmen PESCHERET, TAPSLOW, and VAN RIPER, Dr. CONNERY, and a stray member of the press who was not too full to utter "run loose! yard." It is a curious fact that no City official of this ward is among the indicted—the fact was appreciated.

After dinner, the Guards formed into line—a handsome company they showed—and took the cars back. So long as they were in the omnibuses, they did not scruple to compel Mr. ROBBINS of the "Guards," and other singing men to make them merry with a song. Escorted to the Station-house in good condition, and every man as sober as he started, $1,500 worth of prizes—so attributed by citizens of the Ward—were distributed to the good shots. And passing—we learned that several beautiful pieces of plate which were offered as prizes by disreputable persons had been unanimously and indignantly reject'd. Well, considering that these men have no nights and no Sundays, we came home convinced that the City had done a more wicked thing before now than to consent that their Policemen should have one day in 365 for a Target Excursion.

The Excelsior Base Ball Club.

One of our reporters writes a very long and doleful account of an ineffectual attempt made upon Wednesday afternoon to discover the whereabouts of "near Mr. LITCHFIELDS' house, upon Clove road," designated as the ground where the "Excelsior Base Ball Club" were to have a game that afternoon. A fleeting allusion is made to a "carriage promised to be in readiness at Fulton-avenue Ferry. According to his account he must have had a delightful walk over the said Clove road, with a spicy time at ringing door bells and inquiring the vicinage of "Mr. LITCHFIELD's new house." He protests against being made a party to any such Base proceedings in future.

The Cowhiding in Wall-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article appeared in your paper of yesterday, headed "Cowhiding in Wall-street," which does me such gross injustice that I claim the privilege of stating that it is a total misrepresentation of the facts in the case; that I am innocent of any provocation for the assault made upon me, and that it was perpetrated in a most cowardly and ruffian-like manner—all of which I am prepared to prove by those who witnessed the affair and those acquainted with the insults and injuries I have received from Mr. ARCHBALDS and his employes. Respectfully,

MARTIN CASSIN, No. 77 Wall-st.
New-York, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1855.

☞ Mr. WILLIS assures us that the goat we saw on Washington-square was not "tormented," and that the nuisance of loafers is not tolerated there. Good luck to Mr. WILLIS in any efforts he may make for re'orm.

☞ FRANCIS & LOUTREL get up a "Correspondent's Blotting Pad" that is well worth using.

Coroners' Inquests.

An inquest was held by Coroner O'DONNELL, on the body of an unknown colored man, who was found floating in the North River, at Vesey-street. It appeared on an examination of the body that it had been in the water for some time, and had evidently been robbed of anything that might have been in the pockets, which were found turned outwards and empty. Verdict, "Supposed drowned."

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE STREET.

Also, by Coroner HILTON, on the body of an unknown man, of imposing appearance, who, while crossing Centre-street, by Whitehall-street, stopped and fell three several times. On falling the third time he was conveyed, and in that state he remained until taken by the Police to the Hospital, where he was found to have died while on the way. Verdict, "Death by pleurisy."

SHIP-BOARD ACCIDENT.

Also, on the body of Geo. WITTMAN, second mate of the steamship *Pennsylvania*, who was killed by a blow received by the swinging of a case of muskets which was being hoisted from a lighter. Verdict, "Death by fracture of the skull from falling upon the deck of the lighter." Deceased was a native of the United States, and aged 25.

Police News.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

John O'Brien, alias Patrick Gillespie, claiming to be a day laborer, was arrested by Officer Barr, of the Fourth District Police, charged, by Hugh Dougherty, with having attempted, with others, to rob him of his watch and money. The complainant, a resident of No. 17 Broad-street, Philadelphia, alleges that as he walked along Roosevelt-street, he was met by the prisoner, one of whom (accused) caught him by the throat, while the others attempted to ride his pockets. Officer Barr at this time came up and secured the prisoner, the others making their escape. He was fully committed for trial, in default of $1,000 bail.

ASSAULT.

Luke Toole, an Irish seaman, while standing in the vicinity of Castle Garden, got into a quarrel with one Philip Bates. After an animated dispute, he struck Bates with a cart-rung, breaking his arm. Toole was arrested, and held to answer in the sum of $500, by Justice WELSH.

OBSTRUCTING A RAILROAD CAR.

Chas. Birdsell, a carter, was on Thursday arrested, charged by Isaac V. Schermerhorn, Conductor on the Eighth-avenue Railroad line, with wilfully and maliciously obstructing the passage of the cars. Accused was taken before Justice PEABODY and fined $5, which he paid.

DESERTER.

Henry Sanford, a deserting sailor from the United States ship *Saratoga*, was on Thursday picked up by officer Fitzgerald, of the First District, and by order of Justice WELSH returned to the ship.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 26.
Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.
DECISIONS.

Lane vs. Lutz et al.—Case settled.

Eckhardt vs. Eckhardt.—Let affidavit show in what part of the City (in what street and house) service was made; and that no appearance or demurrer was served.

In re John A. Mitchell, Esq.—This order, if proper, should be made in the District where the Attorney resides.

Nash vs. Justham.—This complaint is definite enough, but all that relates to the fraud is to be struck out as irrelevant, unless plaintiff wishes a new motion to be made as to that matter.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

The Extradition case of Nicholas Sucilian was further adjourned in consequence of the prolongements of Mr. Busteed.

NEW-JERSEY.

Serious Accident.

At 6 o'clock Thursday evening, as the passengers for the New-York and Erie Railroad train were landing from the ferry-boat on the Jersey City side of the Ferry, a man named THOMAS SECOR, residing in Delaware County, N. Y., accidentally stepped between the boat and bridge and had one of his knees badly crushed. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. His leg will require amputation.

Base Ball.

Excelsior Club of Jersey City played Newark Club, center, on Thursday at East Newark. The Excelsior Club got 24 runs, and the Newark 6.

The Courts.

In the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge VANDERPOOL presiding, the cases of Conrad Schneider, George Werner, George Handall and Lewis Knapp, indicted on a charge of grand larceny, were taken up on Tuesday evening and concluded on Wednesday morning. They were found guilty, and were sentenced yesterday morning. For the State, J. D. Littell, prosecuting attorney. For defendants, R. D. McClelland, jr., and Wm. H. Jellife.

John George was on his trial in Camden, indicted on a charge of burglary, when tried on Wednesday. When the evidence for the prosecution was taken, Wm. H. Jellife, counsel for the prisoners, moved the dismissal of the case, which, after arguments by counsel, was done on the ground of an insufficiency of testimony.

James Williams, tried on an indictment charging him with robbery, was found guilty. The defence set up was that of insanity. The jury recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. For the state, J. D. Littell. For the prisoner, Wm. H. Jellife.

The case of Margaret Hogan, on trial for the alleged murder of her child, was commenced late on Thursday. J. D. Littell, prosecuting attorney, assisted by I. W. Scudder, appeared for the State, and the Court had assigned James Fleming, jr., and John P. Vroom as counsel for the prisoner. The prosecuting attorney opened the case, and the Court commenced to take the testimony before it adjourned.

Americans Massacred in Peru.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser, Oct. 25.

Rumors have recently found their way to this country of the massacre of several Americans in South America, at the head waters of the river Amazon. We publish a confirmation of the report to-day, in the following letter, written by Mr. MARTIN CASSIN, formerly of this city, who has for several years past been engaged in establishing and managing the trading stations on the line of the Amazon River:

BARRA DE RIO NEGRO, Saturday, Sept. 8, 1855.

On the 24 instant there arrived a special courier from the frontier fort of Tabatinga, bringing official papers from the Commandant of the Fort to the Government, relating the following tragical story, the particulars of which I have carefully collected from the best authorities, and from the Cabo di Esquadria, (an officer a grade above a common soldier,) who came with the dispatches, and from the story of one who commanded the soldiers at the time of the bloody affair.

Nine men, said to be Americans, (nearly all white foreigners who pass through this part of Peru are called Americans,) stopped at NAUTA, on their way down the river, and in some way displeased the Governor-General of the Province, FRANCISCO ALVARADO ORTIZ, who, in consequence, refused to give them passports into the Brazilian territory, and at the same time sent orders to the Governor of Loreto to the same effect, and wrote also to the commander of the Fort of Tabatinga, Captain JOAQUIN BERNARDO MAGALES GARCEZ, adding, at the same time, that they were high-waymen who had committed disturbances on their way through the country.

When they arrived at Loreto they found the Governor, BENTO JOSE CONLHO, to give them a passport, which fact was immediately communicated to the Commander of Tabatinga. Three of the men stopped behind at Loreto, to return back up the river, and the other six continued on their route towards Brazil, in a log canoe, and about 2 o'clock in the morning the sentinels on duty at Tabatinga hailed them as they were passing, to which they replied by discharging a gun loaded with ball cartridge, and continued on their way.

Capt. GARCEZ, the commander, immediately dispatched an igariteh (large canoe) with a Cabo de Esquadra and ten armed men, with orders to bring them back, dead or alive. They came up with the Americans on the Island of Jauary, about 7 o'clock in the morning, and ordered them to come along-side. They answered by a no, refusing to be made prisoners. The soldiers then dropped further down the river, landed a little below, entered the woods, and came back upon them, and killed five; another making his escape, who was afterwards traced to the shores of a lake, and it is surmised that if the alligators have not eaten him up, he is already dead from starvation. One soldier was wounded and one Indian was missing. No baggage nor papers were found with the Americans, they having thrown everything into the river when the fight began. The arms found were two revolvers and a gun, which were brought up by the courier to this place. The dead bodies were thrown into the river.

The Commander of the fort, in his official communications, takes the whole responsibility on himself, and says he has done no more than his duty; but the intelligent and better portion of the Brasilians here, say that the story is obscure and mysterious, and looks like foul play. Cnl. ORTIZ said that they were highwaymen, and therefore refused them a passport; why, then, did he not punish them himself in the territory of Peru? They could not have stole anything in Maynas but bananas and mandioca, which every traveler in those parts is at times obliged to do, when the owners are absent. He resides at Iquita, and I am intimately acquainted with him. He is very illiterate, and he generally acknowledges it to be an desgracia as he is ignorant.

In it at all probable that six men in a small log canoe, with but one gun and two pistols, would attempt to resist the garrison of Tabatinga? The very fact that five out of six were killed, and only one of the soldiers wounded, contradicts of itself this part of the story, and shows that there was little or no resistance, and that they were deliberately shot down, while perhaps begging for their lives.

But allowing the statements of ORTIZ and GARCEZ to be true, was their crime of sufficient magnitude to merit a sentence of death without a hearing, and that action as to be executed by ten soldiers, and their bodies thrown into the river like those of so many dead dogs? It seemed to me that other means were at hand to bring them justice, without resorting to a butchery; and my opinion is, that those men were robbed and massacred. I have taken measures to obtain more accurate information by the next steamer, which leaves here for Nauta on the 15th inst.

Later from Fort Laramie—Movements of Gen. Harney—Capture of the Sioux.

From the St Louis Republican, Oct 26.

Letters have been received in this city from Fort Laramie, giving us the latest intelligence of the condition of things in that quarter as of a belligerent character.

Capt. A. F. Howe, 4th artillery, was about being ordered to Military Court, of which Col. HOFFMAN was President, charged with disobedience of orders in having refused to the letter of Gen. HARNEY to go down the Platte after being dismounted, at Ash Hollow, whereby Col. COOKE was deprived of the services of his company during the fight.

Gen. HARNEY arrived at Fort Laramie on the 17th. The Sioux Indians, it is said, have commenced war in earnest. They attacked a small party of three men, from Laramie, a few days after the battle of Blue Water. They are the Conquered Band from that fight a few days since, and succeeded in getting ninety animals. Journeau was sent after them, but had to give up the pursuit after going about one hundred miles, his horses (broken down ponies) having given out. The greater part of the animals stolen by the Sioux were afterwards recovered.

The same Indians attacked some express men from Fort Harney, they served themselves and their wagons, being on fast horses, but they lost all the [illegible] horses.

Again—says the letter—the Sioux Indians last night stole eight mules from some people en route to the States, encamped near this fort. The ball is now opened, and we anticipate a season of fun. Gold and silver are in good demand at full rates. The price of [illegible] is 200 cents per pound. Leaf (sort by specification) is 70 cents per pound. Flour is 7 dollars per barrel. Corn, 2 dollars per bushel. Oats, 2 dollars per bushel. Hay, 75 cents per hundred pounds. Whisky, 50 cents per gallon. Cattle are in demand at moderate rates.

WHISKY—Sales were from 26½ bbls. Jersey, Ohio, and Penn. sold at 40 cents @ 9 gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were brisker and firmer. For Liverpool, the vessels reported amounted 94,600 bushels Grain, clearing at from 10½d @ 11d, in bulk and bags. To London, Cotton and Flour quotations were somewhat nominal. For Le'ver, the engagements were confined to 2 cargoes of Grain, part at 13d @ bushel, and Naval Stores at 2s. 6d @ 2s. 9d @ ton. For Havre, there were taken a few lots of Cotton at 1c. @ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour at 2½ and some Grain at 22c @ bushel. For Bremen, there were engaged 350 bales Cotton at 1c. @ lb., and some measurement goods at 27c. 6d @ 28c. @ ton. For other ports, nothing really new transpired.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

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American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., (late B. Jos.) 121 Broadway
Boston Wash. Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps.

Buttons, Laces, Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Lace.

KOHLRAAT & CO., (Importers and Jobbers,) 46 John-st.

American Laces and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, REED & CO., (late McCready & Deitz,) 178 William-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Ing & Mead, 22 Warren-st.

Artificial Flowers.

R. L. ALLEN'S (late A. S. Allen & Co.) 129 and 131 Water-st.

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JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 261 Broadway.

Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 119 Nassau-st.

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CHAS. A. PECK, 443 Broadway

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. P. RUMBALL (Wholesale and Retail,) 19 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND, 239 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers) 24 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ELSEN & CO. (Importers,) No. 61 Maiden-lane, and No. 61 Liberty-st.

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.

HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO., Manuf. Exc., 25 Cliff-st.

Carts and Feather Dusters.

WM. H. JACKSON (formerly W. & H. Jackson & Son,) No. 80, 82, Broadway, one door from Park-pl.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Boston), 69 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Banzer.

From 200 to 300 boats sold at last. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL, 256 South-st.

Lightening Rods.

AIM QUIMBY & SON, 122 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.

LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Patent. Also copper rods for ships. Agents wanted—11 Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD, 192 Wm-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD, 349 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO., 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers), 11 Platt-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. RODGERS, (Manuf.) 138 William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY, 9 Pulton-st., 24 door below Gold

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton, and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESUP, (Com Merchants.), 47 Pine-st.

Pilot Bread and Crackers.

E. TITUS & CO., 393 Washington-st.

Steering & Marine Manufacturers of

RICE & CO.'s Sal. mander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also sole proprietors of the Patent "LA BELLE LOCK." Depot 146 Water-st.

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T. AHLBORN & CO., 14 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.

Watches Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & CO., (late P. & Morrel,) 72 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

J. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers), 61 & 63 Pine-st.

☞ An additional to their bowel of assistants ought to their office of 8 H. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertiser who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conveniently at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. No clients are invited to call on them.

CRYSTAL PALACE FAIR.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR AT CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Fair is now fully open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., each day, and will continue so during the month. In many of its departments the Exhibition surpasses in extent and interest any previously held in this city.

Single admission, 25 cents; children, half price.

Desirous of extending the advantages of the Exhibition to all classes, the Managers have determined to sell tickets at the above named price to mechanics, establishments (in case ages of 16 to 18 years) at 12½ cents. Apprentices' protective certificates from their employers will be admitted at 12½ cents. Schools, with their teachers, at 6¼ cents for each pupil. By order of the Managers,

EDWIN SMITH, Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS Secretary.

AMBROTYPES.—An entire new style of pictures and the finest in the world (five Crystal Palace Fair.) They were introduced and patented by Mr. Gunning, and I hold the exclusive right to take them in this City. A number of artists advertise their single glass ambrotyped pictures as taken by me; but it is a deception. They dare not horizontally seal or stamp their pictures thereon.

Twenty dollars reward will be paid for an ambrotype made and sold at any other gallery in the City.

WM. A. TOMLINSON, No. 349 Broadway.

IF YOU ATTEND THE FAIR—Don't fail to visit the South Wave Gallery, and examine the new FLUID REGULATOR LAMP, patented and manufactured by STARR, FELLOWS & CO., No. 76 Beekman-st., next door to that. The display and beauty of their useful articles in the Lamp and Gas Fixture line, should also be glad to see you at the store, No. 76 Beekman-st.

CRYSTAL PALACE FAIR.—Open DAY AND EVENING.—Admission 25 cents; children and apprentices half price. Schools will be admitted at 6¼ cents each pupil. Music and illumination THIS EVENING. The Poultry and the Buffalo heifer are still on exhibition.

SMITH' UNBRAKED SELF ADJUSTING SUSPENDERS AND CRAVATS—Will be sold for thirty days at a great sacrifice, in order to close out Fall stock. See samples at the Crystal Palace.

F. F. SMITH, Manufacturer, No. 39 Dey-st., up stairs.

BOOK-BINDING.

NEW-YORK BOOK BINDERY—No. 114 Fulton-st.—E. WALKER & SONS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they receive special care and attention to the Binding of large Works, such as Atlases, Boyd-Bi's Shakspeare, Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds, Encyclopedias, Virtues' Bible, Bankers', and all other descriptions of Folio Bibles, Illustrated Works, Music, &c., on reasonable terms, with dispatch.

TO AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—E. WALKER & SONS respectfully inform Authors and the Publishing Trade, generally, that they possess in their extensive establishment every facility for Binding large Editions of Works in plain and elegant styles, with great dispatch, at lowest reasonable prices.

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CHECKS,	BILL HEADS,
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BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE BY M. P. BROWN, No. 125 Pearl-st., New-York.

JOHN C. BERGH, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR NEW-YORK, AND COMMISSIONER FOR NEW JERSEY, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN AND RHODE ISLAND, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College place.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH AIRLINE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA PACKAGE EXPRESS, No. 59 Beaver-st.

WEDDING, VISITING, ADDRESS, AUTOGRAPH & MONOGRAM CARDS, Bridal Envelopes, Fancy Stationery, &c., Business Cards, Bill Heads, Bills of Exchange, Drafts, &c., at KELLEY'S Engraving and Printing Office, No. 81 Fulton-st., New-York. For sale, four copper plate presses, 23, 20, 20 and 12 inches wide.

LARGE PATENT FOUNDRY CRANE FOR SALE. Entirely new and in good order; will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 260 Water-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—JAMES LEE & CO. have removed their office to No. 49 Wall-st., (Insurance Buildings.)

POLITICAL.

THE ELECTIONS OF THE SIXTH WARD.

[illegible] the election of the Sixth Ward, [illegible] a section for the purpose of [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Morning Chronicle
SATURDAY, OCT. 27,

...ous Commerce with Canada, and the Extension of the Trade with the Mediterranean.

...ment of Naval Reserve.

...ve Militia Force.

...ion of Militia Regiments.

...ion of Militia Regiments.

...ion of Militia Regiments

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SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as [illegible] Office. Can be satisfactorily recommended. Inquire at 146 Mercer-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as [illegible] Metropolitan Hotel.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as [illegible] between Canal and Houston-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as [illegible] Brooklyn, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a French lady, to teach the French language, either in a school or private family, in the City or country. Address A. C. V., this office. Reference given if required.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, to [illegible] Call at 146 Mercer-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to take charge of children. Applies a situation as chambermaid or seamstress. Can give unexceptionable City references. Address or apply at No. 36 Rose-st., up stairs.

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted a person to take charge of a boys' classical school, in Wisconsin, N. Y., in connection with Cortez Church. The applicant must be a communicant of the Church, capable of teaching boys for college, and should possess a knowledge of vocal music. A candidate for holy orders would be preferred. The salary is good. Address Rev. R. A. HOFFMAN, Hinsdale, N. Y.

TEACHER WANTED—For over 1000, in a female institution of the South, a gentleman fully competent to teach the French language by music, instrumental and vocal, both individually and in classes. Apply to W. F. PENN, No. 113 Broadway; or address Rev. J. S. B. LESAGE, Orangeburgh, S. C.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady wishes a situation as Governess in a family, to teach the English branches, rudiments of French, Music and Latin. Also Drawing, Painting in Water Colors &c. Address Box No. 260, Bridgeport, Conn.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED—To Learn a beautiful art that pays from $4 to $6 a day profit, and is suitable for either City or country. Is carried to any part of the country at a low rate. Apply to FREEMAN & CO., No. 61 Hudson-st.

WET NURSE—A lady having no further occasion for a most excellent wet nurse, wishes to procure a situation for her. The very best recommendations and medical certificate can be given. Apply for two days, between 12 and 2 P. M., at No. 68 Bear 11th-st.

GIRL WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A competent and experienced English girl, as chamber maid and to take care of children. One who can give satisfactory references from her late employers can apply, without delay, at No. 69 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN WANTED—A person well acquainted with gentlemen's furnishing goods, and with the button and trimming department of the clothing business, is wanted. Address D., Post-Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, in the wholesale or retail Drug trade; has been in the business over 6 years; and can take charge of a jobbing or business. Address DRUGGIST, Times office. Would be willing to leave New-York. Best of references produced if required.

MRS. WAWEP—Two or three respectable men, of business habits, to polish orders for our superior Illustrated editions of Shakspeare, Moore, Byron, Life of Christ, Napoleon, Washington, Josephus, &c. Liberal salary required. Apply to MARTIN & JOHNSON, No. 27 Beekman-st., up stairs.

ROOMS TO LET—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, without board, in a private house, occupied by a small family, in a pleasant neighborhood, on one of our pleasantest avenues, in the neighborhood of 30th-st. Address J. K. Times Office.

THE "LINDEN HARP" IS SELLING RAPIDLY this is correct, post paid to any address, for nine [illegible] Where agents wanted. Address, with stamp, C. M. THAYER, Middletown, Conn.

HARDWARE SALESMAN WANTED—By a [illegible] Trade in this city. One who controls a good trade and is experienced in the business preferred. Address HARDWARE, at this Office.

TWO CHECK BOYS WANTED—Fourteen years of age. Must reside with their parents. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner of Grand and Christie sts.

A GOOD CHANCE.—Wanted, a few young men, almost men; male coopers, blacksmiths, carpenters, sawyers, and boatmen; for whaling voyages. All clothing furnished for the voyage. Inquire at the office of the agent, No. 37 West-st., corner of Cedar-st., up stairs, opposite Pier No. 14, North River.

PIANO-FORTE MAKER WANTED—Good in all departments and the best of wages will be offered to a good journeyman. Inquire of Mr. Gaibner, to go to the country [illegible] Dey-st., at the Dey-st. Hotel, between the hours of 8 and 11 P. M.

TEN GIRLS WANTED—To work on coats, at No. 716 Chambers-st., up stairs.

PROTESTANT AND OTHER FEMALE SERVANTS—Can be obtained without delay, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, also two [illegible] Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A fine suite of rooms on the first floor, [illegible] Broadway, or a large parlor separate, suitable for a gentleman and lady; also a square room on the third door, with board; dinner at 5 o'clock. House has every convenience. Family small. Comfort secured.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain the rooms and good board by applying at No. 33 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. No [illegible] engaged.

BOARDING.—Three or four elegant rooms may be obtained at No. 32 West 16th-st. The house is first class [illegible] and newly furnished, and with every modern improvement complete.

BOARDING.—A young gentleman wishes to obtain [illegible] vicinity of 14th-st. and Broadway, in a private family, with the privilege of the bath. Address T. B., Daily Times Office.

BOARDING.—No. 11 Bond-st., near St. John's Park. Furnished rooms with board for gentlemen and their wives; also for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can obtain board, with a pleasant unfurnished front room, at No. 50 Macdougal-st. (24 Clemens-place.)

BOARDING.—A party of four gentlemen desire [illegible] with board in a genteel family. Address, with terms and location of house, W. P. H., Box No. 4,605 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A splendid suite of [illegible] furnished rooms; also one or two furnished, in one of the best locations in Brooklyn, No. 125 Henry-st. Reference required and given.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and his wife can find a handsomely furnished room at No. 26 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries a gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms on the 2d floor. Apply at No. 109 Pierrepont-st.

BOARD.—A furnished parlor and bedroom, on the second floor, with partial board, may be obtained at No. 21 Bond-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF STEADY HABITS—Can secure a large-sized, nicely-furnished front room with gas, [illegible] and use of bath, on the second floor (or a parlor) below. Only a few gentlemen taken. Location [illegible] Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Price $8 per week in advance, or $7 with partial board. Use of a fine piano if desired. Address Mrs. ALBRO, Times Office.

A NEW ENGLAND FAMILY—Wish one child, [illegible] All conveniences; location, 36th-st., near 4th-av., having [illegible] Address C. L., Chelsea P. Post-Office.

ENGLISH BOARD.—An English family living up [illegible] in a first-class house have vacancies for two or three gentlemen with full or partial board, as may suit their convenience. The house has all the modern improvements, and the terms are reasonable. Address C. L., Chelsea P. Post-Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE—Can be accommodated with a third story front and bedroom adjoining, on an entire parlor floor, on the first floor, with board. Also a few rooms for single gentlemen at No. 58 and 64 East 23d-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE—Or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, and furnished or unfurnished rooms in the pleasant and desirable house, No. 156 Atlantic-st.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN in search of a pleasant residence in the City, would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hester-st., Brooklyn, entrance between Wall and Fulton-sts. EDWIN E. TALE.

CLEAN BEDS AND SINGLE ROOMS—To be had for 25 cents per night, or $1 10 per week at the Globe Hotel, corner of William and Franklin-sts., one block from French's Hotel. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor the Hotel with a call.

EVERETT HOUSE—North side of Union-square, New-York.—This establishment is now open for the accommodation of transient and permanent guests. CLAPP & JOSLIN.

No. 141 NINTH-STREET, THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY—Handsome furnished rooms, in front or rear, with board for, if required. Also, at No. 6 College-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board. Apply at No 17 Howard-st.

FOR SALE.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN AND LADY APPLES FOR SALE—This fruit is picked and packed with great care, expressly for presents; it is warranted perfect and of the best quality. A half bushel offers a rare variety. Address H. T. HILL, Fishkill Farms, Dutchess County, N. Y.

PATENTED SPECTACLES—For seeing both far and near objects distinctly. Also, a new style of Eye Glasses. Opticians and Jewelers supplied. Manufactured and for sale by E. FAIN, 10 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Church. Entrance from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. Factory, corner Amity-street. Entrance from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—Strayed or stolen, on the night of the 24th inst., from the premises of the subscriber, a coachman from the United States Land Office, about ten days since. The above reward will be paid to the party on the delivery of the said horse at the corner of 17th-st. and 7th-av., or the payment of 17½ per cent. on the amount of the money received for the horse. The horse is a dark bay, about 15 hands high, about 7 years old, with a small white star in the forehead, and a small white spot on the nose, and has a long tail. He has been worked with saddle and harness, and is a fast trotter. He was purchased from Mr. Wm. Hall, of Bloomingdale, and is supposed to be in the vicinity of Bloomingdale. He was last seen in the possession of a man who was driving him in a wagon, and who had with him a white dog. The horse is a valuable animal, and any information that will lead to his recovery will be thankfully received. Any person harboring the horse after this notice will be prosecuted according to law. JOHN H. HOWARD, No. 17 West 17th-st.

$50 REWARD.—Lost, on Saturday, the 20th inst., between Fulton-st. and Bridge-st., Brooklyn, a small Russia leather pocket-book, containing a number of papers of no value to any one but the owner, and a check on the Bank of Commerce for $1,000, payable to the order of the subscriber, and endorsed by him. The above reward will be paid for the return of the pocket-book and papers, and the check will be given up on the payment of the amount. Any person negotiating the check will be prosecuted. JOHN H. BRUSH, No. 1 Bridge-st., Brooklyn

New-York Daily Tribune, Saturday, October 27, 1855.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN PARK, NIAGARA FALLS AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

MORRISTOWN AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

FOR EUROPE.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND BOSTON MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL LINE OF PACKETS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

COMMON PLEAS.

SUPERIOR COURT.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

COURT OF APPEALS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SUPREME COURT—CALENDAR—Sentence.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—District and Superior's Circuit Courts—Motion day. Meeting of the Bar in relation to the death of Judge Morris.

Locofocoism and Tomfoolism.
FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Daly.

Sargent W. Bagley vs. Joseph G. Freeman.—This was a summary action of ejectment, to recover the estate, or lease for years, therein, of house No. 159 Third-avenue, or the rent of said premises, for the months of June and July, 1854, amounting to $100. The facts appear in the Judge's opinion:

By the Court—It appeared in evidence that Mr. Bagley, by a lease in writing, and under and bearing date Jan. 25, 1854, leased the premises in question to Andrew J. Powers, for the term of five years from the 1st day of May (then) next, at $600 per year, payable quarterly; that said Powers, on the 14th day of May, 1854, made a general assignment of all his effects, including this lease of the defendant, Mr. Freeman, to Bernard Bowman, as trustee. It also appeared in evidence that Mr. Freeman took possession of all the assigned effects and the lease in their behalf, on or about the 26th of the month of May, and went on and managed the business of the store for about three weeks, when he disposed of all the goods in the store to a Mr. Gale, who removed the same from the store and locked the store up, and left the key with a boy living in the same house, with directions to give it to Mr. Powers, as the agent for the defendant. The boy, however, did not give it to Mr. Powers, but handed it to the plaintiff, who took it away with him. It also appeared that Mr. Powers occupied the second story, and the upper story was occupied by a Mrs. Brewer.

The defendant's counsel objected to the recovery on the following grounds:

1st. That the general assignee is not liable for rent unless he has taken possession of the premises assigned, and continues in possession until the quarter's rent becomes due.

2d. The taking of the key by Mr. Bagley is an eviction. The assignment in question and the acceptance and execution of the same by Mr. Freeman, made him for the assignee of the lessee, and no such he was liable all rent accruing while he continued to be such assignee, and as there is no evidence of a re-assignment of the lease, I am to presume that it had not been re-assigned before the rents in question became due, and he would be, therefore, liable thereto, unless the second point relied on by the defendants counsel be well taken. What are the facts that to show an eviction? It appears that Mr. Bagley took the key, but it does not appear that he entered into the premises or permitted any one to enter there, or there was no evidence to show that the defendant had been evicted from any part of the premises. I am therefore of opinion that the defendant has failed in his defence, and I order judgment for plaintiff for $100 and costs.

Dr. Hunter on Quacks and Quackeries.

The labors and researches of the physician, made public through considerations of humanity, are too often seized upon by rapacious quackery, turned into channels of unmitigated selfishness, and made the instruments of evil rather than good. In this manner many of the brightest discoveries of human genius have been degraded by vile and unscrupulous imitations, which, assuming the same name, and wearing the same garb, have been thrust before the people. Nothing is more truly humiliating to the physician who, with high purposes, labors through weary years to work out the great problem of science to which he has devoted himself, than to see the first announcement of his success eagerly seized upon by a class of piratical quacks, who live and grow fat upon other men's labor. This class is as old as the days of Virgil—

"Sic vos non vobis"—

is as applicable at the present day as when the old poet stalked to upon the walls of Rome. No sooner does the physician proclaim the truths he has discovered, and the knowledge he possesses, than a dozen hungry nostrum vendors set to work to enrich themselves with the fruits of his toil. The charlatan, the quack, the greedy advertiser, begins his trade by associating himself with the name, or the system which he means to feature, and strives, by every means in his power, to confound and mislead the public to his own advantage. In the ordinary affairs of life, such deception is attended with only passing consequences—the loss of a few dollars, a watch, a horse, or of property more considerable in value—and in most instances is chargeable to the laws against "cheating." In the sale of "patent medicines," on the contrary, health—nay, life itself—is daily sacrificed, and yet the law has no power to afford protection to the afflicted, or award punishment to the guilty.

Medicines are employed as the antidotes to diseases, and when disease has become deeply seated and inveterate, they must needs be both active and potent to uproot it. They are but plaything that can be used by the ignorant without danger. Everybody knows how much care and judgment the physician finds it necessary to employ in their use, and yet we daily see persons swallowing patent "pills," and "syrups," and "balsams," without a thought of the folly or danger of so doing, or even reflecting, that in almost every instance they are prepared by men who "know little of medicine beyond their names," and nothing of either the physiology or diseases of the system. How few, indeed, look beyond the advertisement by which they are induced to purchase the nostrum, to inquire into the professional character of its assumed discoverer! Did they do so, they would be somewhat startled to find that, in almost every instance, his medical education is scarcely superior to their own.

The *proprietors of "patent medicines"* are of two classes. By far the larger number are wholly innocent of all medical instruction. They have got hold of a prescription—probably purchased it from some of the many advertisers of "*A certain means of making a speedy fortune for twenty-five cents.*" With this valuable document, and a few hundred dollars of capital, the embryo speculator lays the foundation of his future fortune by drawing up an advertisement, in which he sets forth that his, or rather we should say "Dr. ——'s syrup," or "decoction," or "balsam," or "pills," is "*an infallible cure*" for at least twenty of the most prevalent and fatal diseases to which mankind are liable. He assumes the title of *doctor*, not because a medical college has conferred it upon him, for he has never been inside of one in his life, but because he is engaged in "doctoring."

The other class are scarcely less scrupulous. They profess to be engaged in legitimate business as druggists, but no sooner is a new remedy proposed by a physician, and brought prominently under the notice of the profession, than they seize upon it as the basis for a new patent medicine. Sarsaparilla is an example in point. Some twenty years ago, the use of this drug, which had previously fallen into disrepute, was revived as very beneficial in certain diseases. From this date, we find "*decoctions*," "*compound decoctions*," and "*syrups*" of sarsaparilla manufactured and sold as nostrums all over the world. If we examine these preparations, in few of them do we find even a trace of sarsaparilla. In one instance, bi-chloride of mercury has been detected as an ingredient, and yet the chief object for which they have been given has been to "*purge mercury from the system.*"

What we have said of sarsaparilla is equally true of wild cherry bark. Dr. HASTINGS, of London, suggested sulphite as a remedy in certain diseases of the lungs, and though it was almost immediately proved to be worthless, if not injurious, we find "*syrups of sulphite*" sold as a patent medicine in almost all the drug stores. A few years ago, medical men began to use Cod-liver oil, and immediately a dozen villainous mixtures were compounded and sold as "*pure Cod-liver oil*," to the injury of thousands. In the Spring of 1854 we introduced inhalation as a systematised mode of practice in the treatment of diseases of the lungs, and soon, without any aid, instruction, or countenance from us, there are persons in this and neighboring cities, professing to employ "*the same medicines*," and to "*perfectly understand our practice.*" Others are peregrinating over the country. We have heard of them at Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville, New Orleans, Boston, Montreal, and several other places. Some have had the coolness to refer to us, but in every instance before our reply could reach their victims they had disappeared.

These are great evils, and not only sacrifice thousands of lives, but prevent a fair investigation of most medical discoveries. Physicians are cheated out of the honor, and the afflicted deprived of the benefits which both would otherwise enjoy. But are they evils beyond remedy? We think not. While laws exist to punish swindling in the sale of a bogus watch, we cannot see why they should not to punish the same, set in the sale of a patent medicine, or in the false assumption of the title and functions of a doctor. The pretences are equally *false* and the motives equally dishonest. But we know it is useless to talk of legal restrictions. The world has got into its head the notion that laws to protect health and life are unnecessary, and there is no way of getting it out. There is, however, a means of effectually counteracting these evils. We live in an age when most people can read, and in a country where all that is necessary is to clearly point out every flagrant imposition, and the loud clamor of public indignation will at once correct it. Mankind have a natural reluctance to being deceived and swindled

[Advertisement.]

Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No. 20 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

OVERCOATINGS.—We have just received a complete assortment of brown, blue and black Meltons and Beavers, among which are, Simmon's black Beavers, English Patent Water-proof Blues, Esquimaux and President Coatings, brown, mixed and fancy Meltons, some of which are very heavy and of extra fineness, worthy of the attention of gentlemen desiring really good articles.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Drapers and Tailors,
No. 303 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

RANKIN'S OLD STAND,
No. 104 Bowery.
HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS,
WARM, DURABLE AND ELASTIC.

Those wanting the best goods at the lowest prices will buy of the importers and manufacturers,

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.
Established in 1833.

[Advertisement.]

WERE IT A BOOK—The thousands sold season after season would astonish the reading public; as it is RAY'S stocking knit Undergarments the wonder ceases, because of their excellence of material, beauty of style, superiority of make, and lowness of price.

JAMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer of Merino, Woolen and Electrical Silk Undergarments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—

FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.,
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 27 Bond-street, New-York.

Office hours, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

N. B.—DR SALTER will forward his published letters to any address upon application.

[Advertisement.]

PUDDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A most excellent Saturday night bill is offered at this house again to-night, viz.: "Jonathan Bradford," "Black-eyed Susan," and "Magic Pills"—Mr. J. H. Allan, Mons. Schmidt, Mr. Fox, Mr. C. Warwick, Mlle. Therese, Mrs. J. B. Wilkins, Miss Fanny Herring, and all the favorites appearing. On Monday night Miss HATHAWAY appears.

[Advertisement.]

☞ In order to become general favorites your goods must not only be the best, but also the cheapest in the market, such are RAY'S unrivaled Stocking Knit Merino, Woolen, and Silk Undergarments for ladies', gentlemen's and children's wear. Call, examine, purchase and enjoy. RAY'S Family Stocking Knit Undergarments Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 262 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

GAS GEMS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, factories or factories in the country. Call at our great manufacturing depot, No. 370 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PEN AND PENCIL CASE (LOWTH'S Patent,) lately issued by WILKINS, No. 16 Maiden-lane, is most superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and accuracy, as well as its convenience and economy, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy of commendation.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUNBAR'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUNBAR, No. 82 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 50c., containing postage for 3,000 miles—$1.

[Advertisement.]

THEA.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-opened and elegant store No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, NOS. 65 AND 68 FULTON-STREET.—Fashionable dress and frock coats, $8; blue dress coats, $6; splendid black cloth Shanghai overcoats, $13; ribbed Beaver overcoats, $8; Cassimere pants, $3 upwards, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The brother of His Holiness the Pope used these medicines in 1853, for a scorbutic eruption of a most serious nature, and of which he was completely cured. No skin disease can resist their wonderful curative powers.

[Advertisement.]

R. J. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—Pain cannot exist where this great electrical remedy is applied.

Sold at 50 cents a bottle by all druggists, and at the Company's Depôt, Nos. 29 and 34 New-street.

[Advertisement.]

READ
THE OLD HOMESTEAD,
YOU WILL LIKE IT!

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

Henry Ward Beecher in Ohio.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 20.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER delivered a lecture last evening, in the Melodeon, to an audience of a trifle over three hundred persons. Mr. WELLS, the lessee of Mr. BEECHER, made a bad speculation in obligating himself to pay fifteen hundred dollars and all expenses for twelve lectures; and the reverend gentleman has, we think, not added to his reputation by accepting the contract. Had Mr. BEECHER visited our city under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, to whom an unfulfilled promise to lecture has been out for two years, he would have attracted a large audience; or had he come here for the purpose of promoting the great work to which he has dedicated his life, he would have filled the largest church in the city for two consecutive weeks. But he is here, so far as his privilege to lecture is concerned, the property of a speculator; and the Cincinnati public, by absenting themselves from the lecture, have expressed, in a manner as decided as it is severe, their opinion of the course the gentleman has pursued.

MARRIED

In this City, on Thursday, Oct 25, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, WILLIAM COTHOUT to JANE E., daughter of the late George Morgan, Esq.

In this City, on Monday, Oct 22, at the Church of the Redeemer, by Rev. Wm. J. Frost, Mr. FRANCIS S. HICKOX to ELIZABETH F., eldest daughter of Prof. Wm. Fenee, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct 25, by Rev. Mr. Taggart, WM. HASTIE to MISS JEANETTE PATTERSON, both of Glasgow, Scotland.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. William J. Frost, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, JOHN DUNNING HAINES to HARRIET BENNETT, all of Willshire, Eng.

At Woodbridge, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, WILLIAM H. BROWN to SUSAN AUGUSTA EDGAR.

At Salem, Mass., on Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. S. Worcester, Hon. AMBROSE WAGER, of Rhinebeck, to Miss ELIZA, only daughter of T. Parsons, Esq., of the former place.

At Bolton, Mass., on Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. L. O. Lovell, Mr. WM. E. FRASE, of Oxford, to MARY A. eldest daughter of Faxis Tourtellot, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct 25, at No. 280 Madison st., ELIZABETH HAYE, aged 63 years. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Friday evening, Oct 26, Capt. NAPOLEON SMITH, in the 36th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of John M. Smith & Co. are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 64 East 26th st., between Lexington and 4th ave.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 26, CHARLES DALL, aged 45 years.

Burial services at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th av. and 20th st., New-York, on Monday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Oct. 25, JULIA E., daughter of Thomas W. and Mary Ann Birdsall, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, Oct. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 128 Washington st.

At Southold, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 24 Miss LOUISA WELLS, daughter of Giles Wells, Esq.

At Hicksville, on Thursday, Oct. 25, very suddenly, Mr. S. SEYMOUR WILCOX, of Brooklyn.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Sunday, Oct. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 7 Somersworth-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 26.

$4,000 Ind. State 6s	b30 80½	300	Erie Railroad		b30 80½
2,000 Virginia 6s	c 96	100	do		b15 80½
10,000 Missouri 6s	c 97	100	do		80
500 California 7s	88	100	do		s10 80½
2,000 Erie Bonds of '75	86½	100	do		c3 80½
1,000 Ind. R. 1st M. Bs.	102½	1,050	do		c3 80½
16,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	75	200	do		b3 80½
12,000 do	c3 75	200	do		c3 80½
10,000 do	b30 76	200	do		s10 80½
6,000 do	s10 76	100	do		c3 80½
15 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	123	100	do		c30 80½
10 Market Bank	100	100	do		b10 80½
20 Corn Exchange Bank	101½	350	do		b60 81
98 Bank of Commerce	c 106½	250	do		s30 80½
15 Ocean Bank	100	2,000	do		s30 80½
270 Canton Co.	30	250	do		c3 80½
50 do	b3 31	300	do		b30 80½
100 do	b10 32	200	do		s60 80½
100 do	32½	100	do		s60 81
100 do	b30 32½	100	do		b60 81
100 do	b60 32½	100	do		b10 80½
100 do	b3 32½	200	Harlem R. R.		c3 32½
110 Nic. Transit Co.	c 15	200	do		s3 32½
600 do	c 15½	100	Cld. & R. Is. R. R.		c60 99
200 do	c 15½	100	do		c 99½
100 do	s30 15½	100	do		c 99
100 do	s60 15½	50	Cleve., Col. & Cin.		100
150 do	s3 15½	50	Ill. Cen. R.		92½
100 do	15½	510	Reading Railroad		c 86
100 do	15½	200	do		s30 86
50 Penns. Coal Co.	b60 90½	200	do		s3 86
20 do	93	200	do		86
800 Cumber'd Coal Co.	25	100	do		b10 86
450 do	25	200	do		b30 86½
750 do	b3 25½	600	do		b20 86½
100 do	b10 26	50	do		b15 86
200 do	s60 25½	50	do		c 87½
700 do	s60 25	250	do		c 87½
200 do	b30 25½	100	do		b60 89
150 do	b30 25½	100	do		s10 87½
650 do	25½	100	Hudson R. R.		b30 24
1,000 do	c 25½	100	M. So. & N. I. R. R.		s3 99
100 do	s10 25½	50	do		b3 97
225 do	s3 25½	50	do		98
200 do	b30 25½	100	do		1 97½
100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	70½	50	do		c3 98
50 do	70½	100	do		97
100 do	b15 71	50	do		c3 97½
200 do	b10 71½	50	do		b10 97
100 do	b15 71½	50	do		b15 97
200 do	70½	125	Panama Railroad		102
150 do	70½	50	do		b30 102½
100 do	s60 71½	100	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.		b30 60
200 do	s60 70	200	do		b30 60
50 do	b10 70½	35	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		c3 113
161 Mich. Central R. R.	94	100	do		114½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Virginia 6s	95½	200	Harlem Railroad		22½
5,000 do	97	100	do		b30 22½
5,000 Missouri 6s	96 97½	25	Mich. Central R. R.		94
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st M. B	92	100	do		s60 93½
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	92	100	do		93½
10,000 do	92	100	do		b3 93½
50 Canton Company	32½	100	Reading Railroad		b15 89
100 Nic. Transit Co.	15½	200	do		bawk 89
200 Cumber. Coal Co.	b3 25½	400	do		b3 89½
100 do	b30 26	100	do		89½
400 Erin Railroad	s3 55	50	M. S. & N. I. R. R.		b15 91
200 do	54	50	do		b15 91½
100 do	b3 53	150	do		91
100 do	b30 54	100	do		s30 91
100 do	s10 54	100	do		b15 91
100 do	b10 54	50	Panama Railroad		101½
100 do	b7 53	200	do		bawk 102
200 do	s3 53½	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		112½
400 do	53½	50	do		b30 114½
25 do	b30 54				

FRIDAY, Oct. 26—P. M.

The unreasonable panic feeling of yesterday in the Stock Market gave way this morning to a calmer state of confidence, and prices recovered 1@2 ₱ cent. on most of the Railroad Shares and Bonds, and, in one or two instances, Galena and Chicago for example, 4@6 ₱ cent. About 9,000 shares of Erie sold at 80@81 ₱ cent., closing 80½, and 6,500 shares Reading at 88@89½ ₱ cent. The last price for Illinois Centrals was 76 ₱ cent., and Virginia Bonds 95½. Transit Shares went up from 14½ to 16½, and Cumberland Coal from 24½ to 25½. The market this afternoon closed steady in prices, though still unsettled in the spirit of speculation. The private sales of New-York Central were at 89½@89¾ cash, and 90½ buyer 60 days—transactions about 400 shares. While an active business was done on the Share list, the sales of Bonds, both State and Railway, were Inconsiderable. The Western Road Bonds, with the exception of the first Michigan Roads, recovered rapidly.

The Brokers were not very readily supplied with Money. The Banks are not disposed to lend freely on demand, though the regular discount offerings this week have been moderate. In some instances they advanced money to their Broker customers, to be returned to-morrow on Gold, if the communication should throw the balances against them in the Clearing House. The outside rates on paper remain steady at 8@10 ₱ cent. on approved bills. There was little or nothing done in Exchange. An extra mail will be made up to-morrow for the steamer *St. Louis*, sailing on Sunday, in place of the *Union* returned in distress. No additional Specie shipments are likely to be made, and it was doubtful this afternoon whether the underwriters would consent to the transfer of the Specie shipped by the *Union*, as the *St. Louis* is not a favorite vessel. The rates of Exchanges are 109 @109¼ Bank and Bankers' names on London, and 5.17½@5.18¾ on Paris. Some of the Continental houses who have been shipping Gold are not able to draw as freely as they would like to do, and gold bars have been engaged to go forward hereafter. A financial correspondent reminds us that the present is a good time to allude to the prevailing system, established in the days of sailing packets, of drawing Foreign Exchange at 60 days after sight, as being uncalled for by the necessities of our Foreign intercourse, now that weekly and semi-weekly steamers are running. In regard to Produce Exchange, he is at least partially wrong. Our exports in this line continue to go forward under canvas, as before, and the same uncertainty of arriving out prevails. But as touching Bankers' Exchange, the objection of our correspondent to the old sixty-day system, is well taken. There is really no more actual necessity for drawing on London or Paris on time than for sixty-day bills at San Francisco or New York, which are seldom or never used. The system has been availed of in this market of late years, to make extensive quotations based on the calculation of covering the bills at maturity with gold, without particular regard to the ruling of commercial exchange. In other words, it has been turned into a *kiting* and gold-speculating process. Some of the first houses have used their credits on the other side to raise means on this, knowing the facility of getting specie to their correspondents by steamer at the end of the sixty days. The term Foreign Banker, instead of being regarded as an index to large capital, wherewith to buy the commercial bills of the country drawn at 60 days, and to sell at sight or short sight to the importers, is employed in creating fictitious credits, *and in speculating in the Coin and Bullion of the country*. We might particularize names, but our allusion will be sufficiently understood; at least in this market. The Sub-Treasury received to day $67,000, paid out $22,442, and held at the close a balance of $7,203,576. The Dry Goods Import, for the week, is $1,398,150, against $620,287 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDR'N.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool...	1,717	$467,831	59	$22,900	17	$12,000
Man. of Cotton.	1,644	196,976	329	46,974	37	5,941
Man. of Silk...	303	320,772	6	9,655	195	20,493
Man. of Flax...	336	120,974	244	44,405	63	10,620
Miscellaneous.	547	116,886	24	3,130	146	5,172
Total.....	4,625	$1,163,579	598	$135,567	454	$67,512
		195,607				2,982,973
Total entered....		$1,359,186	Total warehoused.			$1,350,695

The Foreign mails by the *Africa*, at Boston, from Liverpool October 13, which were received at a late hour this afternoon, authorize, so far as the newspaper and circular accounts are concerned, a more favorable construction of the financial news than the previously received telegraphic summary. Though quiet was far from being restored, and the pressure for discounts still severe, both in France and England, the very latest tone of the Money market in London is encouraging. The Bank had not advanced the rate of interest. Consols had recovered from 86¾ to 87¼@⅜, and the drain for Specie had measurably ceased. Of the state of things in Paris, a review is afforded in the extract which follows, from the well-informed and careful correspondent of the London *Times*. It is not very satisfactory, of course, though it will be remarked that no mention is made of even the probability of extreme measures to restrain the Bank of France. It is not certain that the English Bank would rest content with 5½ ₱ cent., as the Specie in both Departments had run down to $61,695,000, or $3,345,000, or £669,647 less than the previous statement, and the *reserve of notes* to $22,365,000, or $3,610,000 less than the week before. We may as well State, in this connection, that the ability of the Bank to accommodate its customers in seasons of pressure, and when, in consequence of the war, the fluctuations of the Public Deposits are sudden and rapid, is limited by the provisions of the Peel act of 1844, to notes of circulation equal to the Bullion in the Issue Department, and to seventy millions of dollars or £14,000,000 sterling in Government Debt. This is the fixed standard and unalterable, except by Act of Parliament or in extreme emergencies, by order in Council of Her Majesty's Ministers, in the recess of Parliament. When the Bullion of the Bank is redundant, and the commercial demand for discounts so moderate as to be supplied in a considerable measure by the Private and Joint Stock Bankers, the Reserve of Notes, unused in the Banking Department, is large. Thus, on the 7th of July, when the minimum of interest was 3½ ₱ cent., the Notes issued were about £31,084,066, being the representatives of £14,000,000 Public Securities, and £17,584,066 Bullion, (less about £500,000 in the Banking Department,) while the Reserve of Notes was £10,412,335. From that date to the 6th October, the minimum of interest having rapidly advanced in September to 5½ ₱ cent., the Bullion and Notes in reserve ran down together, while the demand for accommodation ran up the Loans and Discounts from £13,328,806 to £19,791,293, as follows:

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
July 7.....	£13,328,806	£10,412,335	£17,584,066
July 14.....	12,681,832	9,653,020	17,328,896
July 21.....	13,706,108	9,207,045	16,644,139
July 28.....	12,913,982	8,781,145	16,385,302
Aug. 4.....	12,522,165	8,602,200	16,231,724
Aug. 11.....	14,044,602	9,158,145	16,275,979
Aug. 18.....	14,048,008	9,229,050	16,116,979
Aug. 25.....	14,996,232	8,874,555	15,945,967
Sept. 1.....	15,661,985	8,303,380	14,939,116
Sept. 8.....	16,627,237	7,925,900	14,217,376
Sept. 15.....	17,368,784	7,396,800	13,698,455
Sept. 22.....	18,509,272	7,286,815	13,966,607
Sept 29.....	19,015,763	6,195,570	12,938,988
Oct. 6.....	19,791,293	5,473,470	12,279,381

We annex the last exhibit of the Bank, to illustrate the manner in which the separate departments of its business is conducted:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£
Notes issued	25,765,025
Government Debt	11,015,100
Other Securities	2,984,900
Gold Coin and Bullion	11,765,025
Silver Bullion	
	25,765,025

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000
Rest	3,629,446
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt and Dividend Accounts)	7,106,502
Other Deposits	10,637,943
Seven Days and other Bills	1,019,847
	37,192,169
Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	11,412,143
Other Securities	19,791,293
Notes	5,473,470
Gold and Silver Coin	514,256
	37,192,169

Consols touched the lowest point of week ending 13th October on Thursday forenoon, while the Court of Bank Directors was in session on the question of interest; the rate 86¾. After the adjournment, the appreciation commenced, and the opening rate of Saturday, we learn through a private by the *Africa*, was 88. The following were the Sovereignties of the week:

Sat.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
	1855.			1854.		
Sat. 20	87	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Mon. 22	86½	87½	87	87½	87½	87½
Tues. 23	86½	87	86½	87½	87½	87½
Wed. 24	86½	86½	86½	87½	87½	87
Thur. 25	86½	87	87	86½	87½	86½
Fri. 26	87½	88	87½	87½	87½	87½

The latest Paris quotations are, for the Three ₱ cents, full paid, 68 45; Ovalo Mobilier 1182 50f. paid. The decline in Consols, at Liverpool, of a farthing, it appears, was mainly induced by the very favorable accounts, just then received, from the American crop. Old Wheat advanced full 4d. in the English interior markets, and now, at Liverpool, 2d.@3d. Flour 6d. dearer. Indian Corn scarcely so firm as the week before. Of American Stocks Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

"The Bank have not further raised the rate of discount, which remains at 5½ per cent. The extraordinary drain for Gold has, for the present, ceased; and as Commerce is perfectly sound, it is hoped more confidence will be felt. Consols have advanced ¼ per cent since yesterday. The state of our Money market has caused sales of American Securities; and, when Bonds are pressed for sale, a reduction has to be submitted to; whilst buyers hold off, to take the chance of lower prices. We refer to quotations for prices. Of most of the Railroad Bonds usually dealt in here there are sellers at medium rates. Great Western of Canada have suffered from pressure, declining to 22½, but close firmer at 23½. This price carries the dividend just declared."

We give in another place the latest views of the *London Times'* money writer on financial affairs and the movement of gold to the Continent. Some of the other London papers are less sanguine. The *Morning Chronicle* remarks:

"A vague feeling of uneasiness as to the duration and expense of the war is beginning to exercise a powerful influence. The expenses, it has been seen, are gradually increasing, and the amount of taxation which has already been laid upon the nation is infinitely below the requirements of the Exchequer for the ensuing year's purposes of the war. Even with the loans already contracted, the resources at the command of the Government are not equal to the heavy expenditure which is going on, and in absolutely necessary. The war, it is evident, cannot be carried on for any given amount, however liberal may be the limit; and whatever may be the wealth of the nation, and its power of providing for these expenses, it is certain that the derangements which the war produces in money, and in all branches of trade, must sooner or later be felt."

The November interest on the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Bonds will be paid by ATWOOD & Co., Wall-street.

[Action of the Bank—Russian Loan.

From the London Times, Oct. 19.

The Bank Court, yesterday, passed off without any alteration being made in the rate of discount.

The English funds opened with dullness at the first quotations of last evening, but in the afternoon the market assumed a steady tone, and a general rally took place before the termination of business. The first price of Consols for money was 86¾ to ⅞, and they presented an extremely unsettled appearance throughout the whole of the morning. The sitting of the Bank Court was protracted to an unusually late hour, and the anxiety in the interval was such as to lead to an almost total suspension of operations. When it was announced that no new step had been resolved upon, a gradual improvement immediately commenced, and the last official transactions were at 86¾ for money, and 87 to ⅞ for the 8th of November. At a later hour increased firmness was manifested, and there were buyers at 86¾ for money, while the price for the account was 87⅛ to ¼. At the commencement the speculators had shown a general disposition to "set for a further fall, but the public continued to make rather numerous purchases.

The letters from Paris do not allude to any further contracts for gold by the Bank of France, but they state that uneasiness still prevailed regarding the stock of bullion, and that there was some expectation of an advance in the rate of discount to 6½ ₱ cent. It was considered, however, that a good effect would be produced if the Bank of England should abstain from making any change to-day.

The belief in any new and direct Russian Loan having been covertly managed at Amsterdam seems for the present to have been dissipated, and the public are disposed to hope for security upon that point, not only from the fact that no English or French house, even of the most questionable character, would be likely to negotiate it, but also from its being the recognized duty of any firm to whom proposals of the kind might be made to communicate them at once to the Allied Governments. The possibility of such an attempt will undoubtedly call for watchfulness; but, so far from seeking further explanations than those afforded by the action of the Bank of France for the present state of the London Money Market, the most experienced persons have, as has been already observed, reason to feel surprise that the disturbance has not been greater. If those who have noticed the effects of a sudden expectation of gold upon trade and the prices of stocks had been previously told that any amount approaching £4,000,000 was about to be withdrawn by an artificial and secret operation, extending over only six weeks, they would have felt convinced that dissolution of the most serious kind could hardly be averted. In 1847, during the heaviest period of the panic, from February, when Consols were as 91, to October, when they touched 76¾, the total diminution in the bullion was scarcely £3,078,000. For here it was spread over nearly nine months, while even from the highest point during the infation of 1846, the falling off was only £2,000,000, or just twice the sum now alleged to have been taken from us. The difference in the results between the two periods is to be attributed partly to the lower point whence the decline in the bullion commenced, but chiefly to the difference between the *desperate* unsoundness then prevalent and the universal healthiness of our existing commerce. Even by the most sanguine, however, this healthiness could scarcely have been supposed to be such as to have enabled the shock to be withstood in the manner thus far witnessed. When it is recollected, moreover, not only that the Turkish Loan and the sudden demand for grain came at the same moment, but that the speculators and alarmists of all classes had previously, in their ignorance of the real state of the country, and before even the first whisper of the movements of the Bank of France, been eagerly putting forth statements, that instead of being in a safe condition we were approaching a crisis from natural circumstances, the public will see that they have the highest reason to rejoice that, not having permitted themselves to be deceived as to the actual causes of the inconveniences they are forced to sustain, they have been in a position to look upon it without that dismay which would incalculably have increased its evils.

Money Affairs in France.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London Times.

The serious financial crisis through which we are passing, and the progressive decline in almost all public securities for some time, painfully occupy the public mind, and occasion no small disquietude as to the future. This state of affairs is accounted for in various ways. Some attribute it to the fall in the English funds, though in reality, that fall presents little resemblance to the panic which has prevailed here. The English funds are high in comparison